

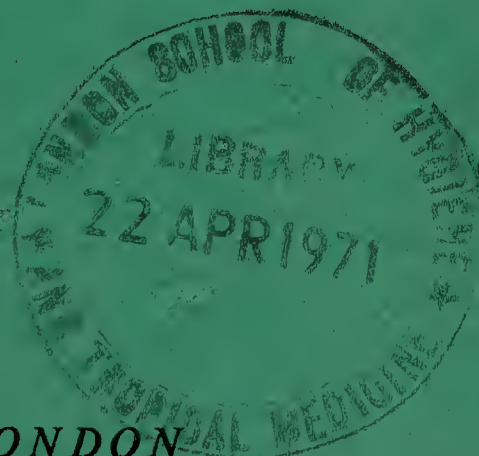
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Falkland Islands

AND DEPENDENCIES

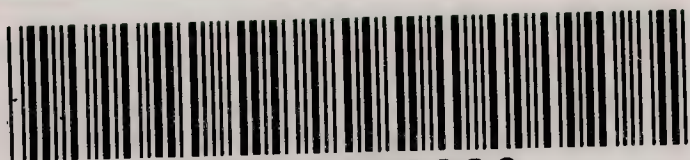
1968 and 1969



LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

AND DEPENDENCIES

Report for the years
1968 and 1969

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1971

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1968

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The Colony

PART I

General Review of 1968 and 1969

THE year 1968 is likely to be remembered in the Falkland Islands as one of political activity quite outside the normal experience of the Colony. In 1969, by contrast, attention reverted mainly to domestic and economic matters.

From 1966 onwards talks between the British and Argentine Governments had taken place from time to time and increasing concern was displayed within the Islands as to the outcome of these talks and how they might affect the future of the Colony. In February 1968 the Unofficial Members of Executive Council drew the attention of Members of Parliament in the United Kingdom to their apprehension regarding the political situation and this action resulted in some lively exchanges in both Houses of Parliament and a press campaign which continued in the United Kingdom throughout succeeding months.

As might be expected in such circumstances, keen interest was displayed by the Colony's electorate in the general election for Legislative Council held in March 1968, the theme of the future of the Falkland Islands dominating all other issues. Ten candidates contested four seats and high polls in each constituency demonstrated the lively interest of the electorate.

The composition of Executive and Legislative Councils following the election is shown in the appendix to this report.

On 2nd October 1968 an unprecedented gathering of the inhabitants of Stanley took place on Arch Green in affirmation of their very strong desire to "Keep the Falklands British". This demonstration was orderly and impressive.

On 23rd November 1968 Lord Chalfont, the first British Minister ever to visit the Colony, arrived accompanied by Sir Arthur Galsworthy and Mr Diggines of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The object of Lord Chalfont's visit was to explain Her Majesty's Government's policy and to learn the views of Falkland Islanders at first hand. Two of the five days of the visit were spent by the Minister

touring farms on West and East Falkland by Beaver float plane and helicopter; much of the remainder of the time was occupied in long and intensive discussions in Stanley with Executive Council. Lord Chalfont also met the Town Council, the General Employees' Union and the Sheep Owners' Association. On the last evening of the Minister's visit a large public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which Lord Chalfont replied to many questions.

A few hours before this meeting a light aircraft containing two Argentine journalists crash landed a mile south of Stanley, the pilot being the same aviator who had landed briefly on Stanley racecourse in 1964. Providentially no serious injury was sustained and the visitors were returned to the mainland without further incident, the errant aeroplane itself being dismantled and shipped to Montevideo some weeks later.

Following Lord Chalfont's return to London, parliamentary activity led on 11th December to a clear statement of policy in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State, the Rt Hon Michael Stewart, in which he gave an explicit assurance that Her Majesty's Government would not transfer sovereignty against the wishes of the Falkland Islanders. This statement and the support for the views of the Falkland Islanders manifested during spirited debate in both Houses of Parliament brought about in the Colony a much more relaxed attitude towards the question of the relationship of the Falkland Islands to the mainland.

During 1969 political anxiety faded and on 21st November, a year after Lord Chalfont's visit, the British Government announced that special talks would be held in 1970 with a view to reaching agreement on practical measures for promoting free communications and movement in both directions between the Falkland Islands and Argentina. The subject matter at these special talks was specifically confined to this objective and the Falkland Islands Government was invited to nominate representatives to participate as members of the British delegation.

Two meetings of Legislative Council were held in 1968 and three in 1969, the debates on the political problem facing the Colony being particularly lively in the earlier year, while in 1969 attention tended to concentrate on the economic situation.

Much work was undertaken in committee. The scope of the Natural Resources Committee was enlarged, its title altered to that of Development Committee and the chair taken by an Unofficial Member, the Hon S. Miller, with the Hon R. W. Hills as his deputy. The Education Committee also came under the chairmanship of an Unofficial Member, Major the Hon R. V. Goss. A special committee of Council investigated the organization of Government transport

and made positive recommendations which were subsequently accepted and implemented. The Standing Finance Committee met regularly and the Public Accounts Committee, first constituted in 1968, began to exercise its important function as a watch-dog on expenditure of public money.

During 1968 Executive Council met on 24 days and in 1969 on 37 days, a considerable increase on the number of meetings held in earlier years. Such frequency of meetings made severe demands on the time of Members but was acknowledged to be worth while.

New taxation measures introduced in 1969 included increases in the import duty on beers, spirits and tobacco, while the scale of reduced rate reliefs was shortened to allow the standard income tax rate of 5s. 9d. to operate on chargeable incomes exceeding £2,350.

The trend in the cost of living continued upwards.

Ordinary revenue during the financial year 1967–68 was £474,365, which was £97,632 more than estimated. This substantial improvement was largely due to the transfer to revenue of surplus funds of the Government Savings Bank and to higher yields from taxation. The sale of obsolete aircraft was also included in the ordinary revenue. Ordinary expenditure in 1967–68 was £419,026 or £9,380 more than was estimated.

In 1968–69 the Ordinary revenue amounted to £407,360, which was £67,402 more than was estimated. Better yields, generally, accounted for the improvement. In 1968–69 the Ordinary expenditure amounted to £464,933 or £3,569 less than was estimated.

In the more cheerful political climate following Mr Stewart's statement in the House of Commons on 11th December 1968 it was to be expected that there should be a move towards increased investment in farm improvements even though depressed wool prices had reduced the amount of capital available. The political uncertainty which had prevailed throughout 1968 had not been conducive to investment by farms but even so subdivision fencing and the laying down of improved pastures on a number of properties continued with beneficial effect on lambing percentages, weight of fleeces and condition of sheep. Constructive steps were taken by several farms to improve shepherds' houses, some being replaced by more modern buildings, others having generators installed to provide electric light, others being linked to settlements by all-weather tracks.

The Guillebaud Report of 1967 had recommended that to strengthen the foundations for increased production in the future the rate of profits tax should be raised from 2s. to 4s. in the £ and that simultaneously an investment allowance should be introduced to enable capital investment for pasture improvement to be set off against the additional profits tax. A bill to put the recommendation

into effect was given publicity during 1968 and passed its final stages at the Legislative Council meeting of May 1969.

The arrival in September 1969 of a five-man advisory team sponsored by the Ministry of Overseas Development was a practical demonstration of the Government's interest in stimulating increased production. The leader was Mr T. H. Davies, a grassland agronomist of the National Agricultural Advisory Service; his colleagues were Mr H. Mead, a pasture specialist of the same service, Mr C. T. McCrea, a veterinary investigation officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr I. A. Dickson, an animal husbandry investigation officer of the West Scottish Agricultural College, and Mr W. W. Williams, laboratory technician of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The terms of reference of the team were to study all aspects of sheep and cattle health and production in the Falkland Islands, to make recommendations as to how farmers can best improve the productivity of the sheep industry and to advise on the future production of beef cattle.

The Development Committee of the Legislative Council gave the visitors a comprehensive introduction to the background of farming in the Colony, whereafter the team quickly settled down to a most thorough examination of the many problems confronting the industry. A special laboratory was established in the King Edward Memorial Hospital with very modern equipment given by the Ministry of Overseas Development and a programme was planned to cover every farm. By the time the team left the Colony at the end of a seven-month stay the field work stage of their assignment had been accomplished and they had established most friendly relations with the whole farming community. Their report was awaited with interest.

The search for means to diversify the economy continued throughout the period under review, the most welcome development being the announcement in December 1968 that Alginate Industries Limited were seriously interested in the exploitation of the great beds of seaweed around the shores of the archipelago. This news was followed by a reconnaissance visit in April 1969 by the Hon Michael Pery of Alginate Industries, whereafter the Falkland Islands Government entered into negotiations with that company for an agreement on the terms on which the kelp might be harvested.

At the request of the Falkland Islands Government Mr R. J. Wainwright of the Board of Trade (Civil Aviation Department) and Mr F. J. Botham of the Ministry of Public Building and Works carried out in April 1969 a survey on the feasibility of constructing an airfield on the Cape Pembroke peninsula. The report of the survey dispelled optimistic hopes that a low-cost natural surface

airfield of a satisfactory standard could be provided at Cape Pembroke; the report concluded that a reliable "all seasons" airfield of moderate usability, with ancillary equipment, would cost some £265,000 or £335,000 according to whether one or two runways were provided.

Publication of the report with its considerable financial implications led to the setting up of a Transport Communications Committee to consider the Colony's long term transport pattern. The work of this Committee was still under way at the end of 1969.

R.M.S. *Darwin* made twelve voyages to the South American mainland in each of the years under review, while the Government's small cargo vessel, M.V. *Forrest* made two such voyages. Both vessels maintained communications between Camp settlements and Stanley with satisfactory frequency.

Voyages between Montevideo, Punta Arenas and Stanley were made by ships of the British Antarctic Survey, while the Danish vessel *A.E.S.* on charter to Darwin Shipping Limited made four voyages a year between England and the Falkland Islands.

H.M.S. *Protector* left Stanley on 12th March 1968 on completion of her last commission; during thirteen summer seasons her unique silhouette had become familiar in southern waters. Her place was taken by H.M.S. *Endurance*, a less frequent visitor to Stanley than her predecessor as she has not the same need to call for bunkers. A welcome revival of a former practice was the decision that the ship should make an annual tour of farm settlements.

H.M.S. *Arethusa* visited Stanley in March 1969 and throughout the two years the SRN 6 Hovercraft of the Royal Navy based on Stanley was active in visiting Camp settlements.

In October 1968 the Royal Fleet Auxiliary *Dewdale* replenished the Colony's oil supply. This ship, 774 feet overall, was the largest hitherto seen in Falkland Islands waters and had perforce to anchor in Berkeley Sound as Port William was too confined. The R.F.A. *Wave Chief* acted as tender and was able to discharge direct into the Camber oil tanks.

The cruise ships *Kungsholm* and *Hanseatic* paid brief visits to the Colony in 1969.

Official conservation of wild life, both for its own sake and as a potential attraction to tourists, was carried a stage further when in 1968, at the request of the landowners concerned, wild animal and bird sanctuaries were established for extensive areas at Cape Dolphin and from Cow Bay to Volunteer Point. In 1969 Bird Island near Port Stephens became a nature reserve, while shooting on Stanley Common was more strictly controlled.

The new definitive issue of postage stamps depicting the flowering

plants of the Falklands made its appearance in 1968 and was well received. The year 1968 also saw the appearance of a short set to mark Human Rights Year while in 1969 this was followed by stamps to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Falkland Islands Government Air Service and the centenary of the consecration of Dr Stirling, first Bishop of the Falkland Islands. The anniversary day of the centenary, 21st December, was marked by special services at Christ Church Cathedral and by the publication of a well designed brochure.

Horticultural shows were held in Stanley in February 1968 and March 1969, both being well attended. The number of exhibits received from the Camp increased each year and the quality of vegetables, fruit and flowers showed a marked improvement.

In July 1969 a Winter Show, devoted to handicrafts of all kinds, was held in Stanley and attracted enthusiastic support.

During 1968 and 1969 the Islands received considerable publicity in press, radio and television. Five correspondents of national newspapers accompanied Lord Chalfont, while at other times three newspaper correspondents made special trips to the Colony and four visitors came to make documentary films. Publicity, which in 1968 was mainly of a political nature, turned in 1969 to the calmer subject of the salvage of Brunel's steamship *Great Britain*, which had lain in the Falklands for 84 years.

Other visitors to the Colony included Archdeacon Gould on two occasions and Mrs Gould; Mr D. M. Summerhayes of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires; Mr Peter Scott, the naturalist and a party of tourists interested in wild life conservation who visited Carcass and West Point Islands and Stanley in the Chilean cruise ship *Navarino* during January 1968; Mr Leonard Hill who subsequently purchased the Grand and Steeple Jason Islands with a view to conservation of the wild life there; Miss Stronach and Mr A. L. Blake who came to attend the centenary celebrations of Hill Cove farm in February 1968; Mr Andrew Bellars, a veterinary surgeon of the British Antarctic Survey, who toured farms advising on animal health and husbandry problems; Mr M. C. Waldron, Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company, and Mrs Waldron on two occasions; Mr T. A. Gilruth and Mr W. W. Blake, of the board of the Falkland Islands Company, and Mrs Blake; Mr and Mrs N. K. Cameron of Port San Carlos; Dr Dana Bailey, a distinguished American ionosphericist; Mr Sven Gillsater, the Swedish author and photographer, and his wife whose beautiful singing voice gave much pleasure to listeners to the radio; Professor Lester King, a well-known geologist from the University of Natal; Bishop and Mrs Tucker; Miss Margaret Taylor, an authoress who spent three months in the Colony;

and General Sir Gerald Lathbury, former Governor of Gibraltar and a well-known ornithologist.

The customary ceremonial parades were held on The Queen's Birthday (21st April), on Remembrance Sunday and on Battle Day (8th December). Detachments of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines participated with the Falkland Islands Defence Force and the Girls' Brigade.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours of 1968 Mr W. H. Thompson, Colonial Secretary, was appointed C.B.E. and in the New Year Honours of 1969 Mrs Vinson, an elected member of Legislative Council from 1964 to 1968, was appointed M.B.E. In the New Year Honours of 1970 Mr H. L. Bound, Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, was appointed M.B.E.

On 30th April 1969 the many relations and friends of Mrs Ellen McAskill joined in celebrating her one hundredth birthday, on which occasion she received among many congratulations a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen.

In 1969 Mr W. H. Goss, Port Stephens, Mr J. D. Barton, Teal Inlet, and Mr L. G. Blake, Hill Cove, were appointed Justices of the Peace.

In May 1969 Mr W. H. Thompson relinquished the appointment of Colonial Secretary which he had held since December 1963, during which time both he and Mrs Thompson had identified themselves closely with the life of the Colony. Later the same month Mr J. A. Jones, O.B.E. arrived to succeed Mr Thompson.

During the visit of the Governor to the United Kingdom on duty in January and February 1968 Mr Thompson acted as Governor and Mr Jones likewise during the Governor's absence from the Colony between July and October 1969.

Extremes of heat and cold are unusual in the Falkland Islands and so it is worthy of note that in June 1969 the eastern part of the Colony experienced unusually severe weather conditions with snow drifts blocking traffic on several Stanley roads. A minimum temperature of 19° Fahrenheit was recorded at Stanley meteorological station.

The two year period covered by this review ended with general satisfaction that the sense of foreboding which had overshadowed most of 1968 had been replaced by a much more healthy atmosphere in which the problem of the relationship of the Falkland Islands with the South American mainland could be discussed calmly and unemotionally against the background of the firm assurances given in Parliament regarding the wishes of the inhabitants of the Colony.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE census of the Colony taken in 1962 revealed a total population of 2,172 made up as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stanley	520	554	1,074
Other districts, East Falklands	360	237	597
West Falklands	277	183	460
Shipping	38	3	41
TOTAL	1,195	977	2,172

The estimated population at 31st December 1969 was 2,098 of whom 1,139 were males and 959 females, giving a density of approximately one person to every two square miles. About half the inhabitants live in the capital, Stanley, and the remainder are more or less equally divided between the sheep farming settlements on the East and West Falklands. The population is almost wholly of British origin.

Births, marriages and deaths were:

	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
Births	42	58
Marriages	20	30
Deaths	32	23

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The whole area of the islands outside the limits of Stanley, commonly known as "the Camp", is given over to sheep farming and almost half the male population is employed in this industry. In Stanley the Government and the Falkland Islands Company are the major employers of labour. Both in Stanley and the Camp there is a tendency to shortage of labour, and it is necessary to recruit labour from overseas to supplement the local force. There is no unemployment.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Stanley

At the end of 1969 wages were being paid at the following rates:

Unskilled labourers—£11 8s. 9d. per week.

Skilled labourers—from £12 to £13 10s. 0d. per week.

Artisans—£14 1s. 3d. per week.

A five-and-a-half day week of 45 hours was worked. Time and a half was paid for overtime, with double time for work on Sundays and public holidays. Hourly paid workers were granted a fully paid holiday of two weeks (90 hours) annually. There was no night work except in essential services.

The Camp

Outside Stanley general labourers at the end of 1969 were receiving £37 8s. per month and foremen were paid a minimum monthly wage of £50 7s. 0d. Shepherds living in the settlements earned £39 16s. 6d. per month, while those living outside the settlements received an additional £3 5s. 0d. per month. A special allowance of 12s. 6d. per month was paid to all employees on West Falkland farms. In addition, labourers and shepherds received free quarters, fuel, meat and milk, plus a cost of living bonus of 16s. 3d. per month. Extra bonuses were paid for shearing, while labourers and shepherds were able to add to their earnings by contract work such as fencing and peat cutting. An average of 45 hours weekly was worked, with Saturday afternoons and Sundays as rest days. Employees in the Camp received an annual holiday entitlement on pay amounting to fifteen working days.

COST OF LIVING

Mutton is the staple diet; it is delivered to houses in Stanley twice weekly and is supplied regularly to farm employees, although on farms beef is usually available during the winter months. Beef deliveries to Stanley are infrequent. The wild upland goose offers a welcome change of diet and can be eaten at all seasons. Falkland Islands smelt and mullet are popular and can be caught without undue difficulty, particularly at specially constructed fish weirs. Supplies of other fish, poultry and pork are irregular but can be obtained from time to time from frozen food dealers. Poultry thrive but imported chicken food is expensive. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, radish, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower and peas are easily grown and a variety of other vegetables often raised. The majority of householders have their own gardens as there is little opportunity to buy fresh locally-grown vegetables. Falkland Islands root crops

are particularly palatable. Tomatoes and cucumbers are cultivated under glass. Gooseberries, raspberries, currants, strawberries and rhubarb grow well out of doors. Citrus fruit, apples, bananas and occasionally other fruit is obtainable from Montevideo with prices fluctuating according to the rate of exchange for the Uruguayan peso.

There is one hotel in Stanley, recently modernized and under new management, where rooms with full board can be obtained at rates varying from £14 a week for periods in excess of one month to £17 10s. 0d. a week for lesser periods. Several householders take in paying guests from £1 to £1 10s. 0d. a day. Rents for furnished houses vary from £7 to £17 10s. 0d. per month. Unfurnished houses are obtainable from £5 to £13 per month. The Government normally provides houses with basic furniture for its married overseas officials at rents ranging from £5 to £17 10s. 0d. per month according to the condition of the property and the number of rooms available. A general housing shortage makes it difficult to find suitable property to rent and freehold property is relatively expensive to buy.

The following table shows the approximate prices of the more important commodities prevailing at 31st December 1969 as compared with two years previously:

	Unit	1967	1969
Bread	2 lb. loaf	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Butter (imported)	lb.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Margarine	lb.	2s. 10d.	2s. 1d.
Coffee	lb.	7s. 4d.	10s. 6d.
Tea	lb.	5s. 8d.	5s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.
Eggs	dozen	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Flour	lb.	11d.	11d.
Meat:			
Mutton	lb.	8d.	8d.
Beef	lb.	7½d.	6½d. to 8d.
Bacon	lb.	6s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Ham	lb.	10s. 7d.	9s. 6d.
Milk	pint	10d.	10d.
Jam	2 lb. tin	3s. 3d. to 7s. 5d.	4s. 8d.
Sugar	lb.	9d.	10½d.
Vegetables:			
Onions (imported)	lb.	1s. 1d.	1s. 3d.
Potatoes (imported)	lb.	9d.	9d.
Dried Fruit			
Sultanas	lb.	2s. 6d.	2s. 8d.
Currants	lb.	2s. 9d.	2s. 5d.
Raisins	lb.	2s. 8d.	2s. 3d.
Porridge Oats		5s. 11d. per large packet	1s. 8d. (Bulk) to 2s. 3d. per packet

	Unit	1967	1969
Cereals . . .	packet	2s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.
Cigarettes . . .	20	1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.	2s. 1d.
Tobacco . . .	lb.	35s. 7d. to 37s. 10d.	42s. 2d.
Alcohol:			
Whisky . . .	bottle	37s. 0d.	38s. 0d.
Gin . . .	bottle	33s. 5d.	33s. 11d.
Brandy . . .	bottle	36s. 6d.	36s. 9d. to 43s. 0d.
Beer . . .	doz. small bots.	17s. 8d. to 20s. 0d.	18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.
Paraffin . . .	gal.	6s. 6d.	6s. 8d.
Petrol . . .	gal.	6s. 6d.	6s. 11d.
Electricity . . .	unit	4½d.	4½d.

Good quality English clothing can be purchased at prices generally comparable to those ruling in the United Kingdom.

Furniture, household appliances and hardware are all imported, generally from the United Kingdom and, as a result of freight and transshipping expenses, are proportionately higher in cost than similar articles in the United Kingdom. Because there is no purchase tax and customs duties only apply to alcohol, tobacco and matches, imported luxury items are often obtainable at prices below those ruling in Britain. There is one consumer co-operative society, formed in 1952, which imports groceries, clothing, footwear and household goods.

British motor vehicles are imported and offered at prices similar to those in the United Kingdom, the comparatively high freight charges being largely offset by the absence of import duties and purchase tax. At the end of 1969 there were 1,029 motor vehicles of all types registered in the Colony.

The only fuel produced locally is peat and this is the main source of heating on all the farms and in most buildings in Stanley. Many townspeople cut and rickle their own peat but the expense of transporting it from the peat banks has risen steadily. According to the size of a house and the number of rooms heated, a year's supply averages from 12 to 20 lorry loads of peat, each load being approximately 12 cubic yards.

In the Camp peat is cut by paid labour as a routine task but in Stanley it has become increasingly difficult to attract men to undertake this employment and the heating systems of a number of larger buildings have been converted to oil firing.

LABOUR RELATIONS

There is no Labour Department in the Colony. The Falkland Islands General employees' Union with about 500 members is the only trade

union in the islands. The Union extends its interest throughout the Colony and meets annually with the Sheep Owners' Association and employers in Stanley to review the wages and conditions of service for most workers. Labour relations were good.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

There are no factories in the Colony and no industries other than sheep farming. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for the payment of compensation to persons employed in all forms of manual occupation. Legislation enacted in 1966 and 1967 lays down conditions for the employment of women, children and young persons.

There is no statutory provision for the payment of unemployment benefits.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Apprentices are indentured in the building trade, wireless telegraphy, mechanical and electrical services.

An Apprenticeship Board was constituted in 1955 for the purpose of standardising the forms of indenture and to advise on pay, working conditions and training. If the need arises the Board can act as arbiter in disputes and concern itself with the welfare of apprentices.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE and expenditure during the three financial years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 were as follows:

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
	£	£	£	£
1966-67 . . .	380,112	414,695	392,155	511,094
1967-68 . . .	474,366	557,566	419,027	563,556
1968-69 . . .	407,361	477,297	464,933	537,141

The main heads of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	Revenue		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	£	£	£
Customs	41,268	49,150	45,500
Electricity	32,453	35,596	41,840
Investment	67,435	108,627	36,566
Internal Revenue	148,637	167,298	96,381
Posts and Telecommunications	29,169	31,234	105,642

Expenditure

	£	£	£
The Governor	9,478	9,904	10,771
Aviation	15,708	20,284	21,920
Customs and Harbour	11,681	15,758	16,281
Education	52,448	58,353	58,019
Medical	41,774	44,931	54,986
Miscellaneous	40,964	50,387	23,964
Pensions and Gratuities	14,449	10,578	17,630
Police and Prisons	4,548	6,746	7,469
Posts Telecommunications	53,191	60,358	56,443
Power and Electrical	22,882	23,930	27,293
Public Works	19,880	21,284	21,587
Public Works Recurrent	37,911	31,586	41,952
Secretariat, Treasury and Central Store	39,440	36,302	31,184
Shipping Subsidy and Overseas Passages	—	—	47,298
Social Welfare	7,587	10,458	13,535
Development Expenditure including Colonial Development and Welfare	118,938	110,529	21,208

Statements of assets and liabilities at 30th June 1968 and 30th June 1969 are shown on the following pages.

There is no public debt.

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS							11,849	0	0
DEPOSITS:									
Colonial Development and Welfare	.			3,966	0	0			
Postal and Telegraphic	.	.	.	37	0	0			
Other	.	.	.	108,664	0	0			
							112,667	0	0
SPECIAL FUNDS:									
Savings Bank	.	.	.	1,260,943	0	0			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	.	201,028	0	0			
Note Security	.	.	.	108,736	0	0			
Government Employees Provident	.	.	.	8,404	0	0			
							1,579,111	0	0
COLONY FUNDS:									
Development	.	.	.	176,298	0	0			
Reserve	.	.	.	102,245	0	0			
							278,543	0	0
Oil Stocks Replacement	.	.	.				15,550	0	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE:									
Balance at 1st July, 1967	<i>Surplus</i>	.	.	90,896	0	0			
Add Appreciation of Investments	.	.	.	5,484	0	0			
				96,380	0	0			
Add Surplus year ended 30th June, 1968				55,339	0	0			
Balance, 30th June, 1968	.	.	.				151,719	0	0
							£2,149,439	0	0

The above statement does not include:

- (1) A sum of £15,320 0 0 due from H.M.G. in respect of under issues on the following C.D. & W. Schemes—

D6090	10	0	0
D6805 & A	5,741	0	0
D6820	3,009	0	0
D6891	6,560	0	0
	£15,320	0	0

Liabilities at 30th June, 1968

		ASSETS					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:							
Treasury and Posts and							
Telecommunications		23,953	0	0			
Crown Agents		530	0	0			
Joint Consolidated Fund		101,000	0	0			
Remittances in transit		150	0	0			
					125,633	0	0
INVESTMENTS, SPECIAL FUNDS:							
Savings Bank		1,243,410	0	0			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation		196,913	0	0			
Note Security		106,374	0	0			
Government Employees Provident		7,863	0	0			
					1,554,560	0	0
INVESTMENTS, COLONY FUNDS:							
Development		231,510	0	0			
Reserve		170,231	0	0			
					401,741	0	0
ADVANCES:							
Other Administrations		59,476	0	0			
Departmental		61	0	0			
South Georgia		6,148	0	0			
Other		1,820	0	0			
					67,505	0	0
					£2,149,439	0	0

(2) A sum of £2,979 0 0 due from H.M.G. in respect of the following O.S.A.S. under issues

Passages	2,717	0	0
Education Allowances	157	0	0
Inducement Allowances	105	0	0
	£2,979	0	0

H. T. ROWLANDS,
Acting Colonial Treasurer.
 23rd September, 1968.

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS .				16,818	0	0
DEPOSITS:						
Colonial Development and Welfare .	99	0	0			
Overseas Service Aid Scheme .	143	0	0			
Other .	49,457	0	0			
				49,699	0	0
SPECIAL FUNDS:						
Savings Bank .	1,264,664	0	0			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation .	205,353	0	0			
Note Security .	109,514	0	0			
Government Employees Provident .	7,001	0	0			
				1,586,532	0	0
COLONY FUNDS:						
Development .	174,027	0	0			
Reserve .	102,245	0	0			
				276,272	0	0
Oil Stocks Replacement .				15,268	0	0
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE:						
Balance at 1st July, 1968 <i>Surplus</i>	151,718	0	0			
Add Appreciation of Investments .	964	0	0			
	152,682	0	0			
Deduct Depreciation of Investments .	2,188	0	0			
	150,494	0	0			
Deduct Deficit year ended 30th June, 1969	85,573	0	0	64,921	0	0
				£2,009,510	0	0

The above statement does not include:

- (1) A sum of £1,197 0 0 due from H.M.G. in respect of under issues on the following C.D. & W. Schemes

D6610	1	0	0
D6820	304	0	0
D6889	892	0	0
	£1,197	0	0

ASSETS										
					£	s.	d.			
					£	s.	d.			
CASH:										
Treasury and Posts and Telecommunications	21,516	0	0			
Crown Agents	182	0	0			
Joint Consolidated Fund	55,000	0	0			
Remittances in transit	1,197	0	0			
					<hr/>			77,895	0	0
INVESTMENTS, SPECIAL FUNDS:										
Savings Bank	1,252,549	0	0			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	198,208	0	0			
Note Security	103,433	0	0			
Government Employees Provident	5,727	0	0			
					<hr/>			1,559,917	0	0
INVESTMENTS, COLONY FUNDS:										
Development	200,257	0	0			
Reserve	142,520	0	0			
					<hr/>			342,777	0	0
ADVANCES:										
Other Administrations	26,926	0	0			
Departmental	43	0	0			
South Georgia	274	0	0			
Other	1,678	0	0			
					<hr/>			28,921	0	0
								<hr/>		
								£2,009,510	0	0
								<hr/>		

L. GLEADELL,
Colonial Treasurer.
20th September, 1969.

<i>Head</i>	<i>Scheme No.</i>	1967-68		1968-69		Total Expenditure for 1967-68 and 1968-69	
		<i>Colony Expenditure</i>	<i>C.D. and W. Expenditure</i>	<i>Colony Expenditure</i>	<i>C.D. and W. Expenditure</i>	<i>Colony</i>	<i>C.D. and W.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Stanley Roads	D6805 and A and D6891	29,209	44,128	14,490	—	43,699	44,128
Cargo Vessel	D6234	18,385	8,730	—	—	18,385	8,730
Extension and Improvement of Stanley Telephone System .	D6610	1	3	500	2,000	501	2,003
Extended Communications (terminal equipment for leased circuits)	D6600	853	3,410	—	—	853	3,410
Modernisation of Schools Phase II	D6820	752	3,010	480	1,921	1,232	4,931
Installation of Water and Sewer Mains, New Housing Estate .	D6417	27	110	—	—	27	110
Extension to Power Station .	D6445	14	56	—	—	14	56
Housing	D6090	28	113	—	—	28	113
Fire Engine and Ancillaries .	D6889	—	—	—	892	—	892
		49,269	59,560	15,470	4,813	64,739	64,373

The above table gives details of the amount spent on development schemes in progress during the period under review in which part of the cost was borne by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and part by the Colony.

TAXATION

The main heads of taxation were customs duties and income tax.

Customs Tariff

Import duties as at 31st December 1969 were payable at the following rates:

- Wines: General, 7s. 10d. per gallon in bulk.
- Commonwealth, 5s. 5d. per gallon in bulk.
- General, 17s. 1d. per dozen quart bottles.
- Commonwealth, 11s. 9d. per dozen quart bottles.
- Spirits: 135s. per gallon.
- Malt liquors: 2s. 2d. per gallon.
- Tobacco: General, 12s. per lb.
- Commonwealth, 11s. 7d. per lb.
- Cigarettes: General, 15s. per lb.
- Commonwealth, 14s. 6d. per lb.
- Matches: General, 10s. per gross boxes.
- Commonwealth, 5s. per gross boxes.

Revenue from customs duties was:

	1967-68	1968-69
	£	£
Imports:		
Wines	626	506
Spirits	39,447	36,675
Malt liquors	1,736	1,878
Tobacco and cigarettes	7,255	6,305
Matches	86	136

Income Tax

The following were the rates on taxable income as at 31st December 1969:

Companies: 5s. 9d. per £ (flat rate)

Individuals: First £100	1s. per £
Next £150	2s. per £
Next £200	2s. 6d. per £
Next £200	3s. per £
Next £400	3s. 6d. per £
Next £1,300	4s. 6d. per £
Exceeding £2,350	5s. 9d. per £

The following allowances were in force:

Personal allowance: £150

Married person: £130

Children under 16 years: £100 each.

Children over 16 years receiving full time education locally: £100 each.

Children receiving full time education abroad: £125 each.

Earned income: one-fifth (maximum £400).

Dependent relative: £50

Insurance or pension fund contributions: Premiums or contributions (maximum one-sixth of total income after deducting earned income relief)

Revenue received during 1967-68

Companies £85,457; individuals £44,235.

In addition £31,702 was collected from incorporated and unincorporated bodies in respect of the profits tax introduced in 1963.

Revenue received during 1968-69

Companies £38,830; individuals £34,313

In addition £14,473 was collected from incorporated and unincorporated bodies in respect of profits tax.

Estate duty

Estate duty in accordance with the schedule below was payable, whether or not the deceased died in the Colony, on all property in the colony, and in the case of persons domiciled in the colony on all movable property and effects wherever situate. Relief is allowed where it is proved that property in Britain, the Commonwealth or a foreign country has been taxed under the laws of those countries.

There is also provision of relief in respect of quick succession, and the rate of duty is reduced by 50 per cent in respect of any agricultural property that forms part of an estate.

RATE OF ESTATE DUTY

	£		£	Rate of Duty
Not exceeding	5,000			nil
Exceeding	5,000	but not exceeding	7,500	3 per cent
"	7,500	"	10,000	4 " "
"	10,000	"	15,000	5 " "
"	15,000	"	20,000	6 " "
"	20,000	"	25,000	7 " "
"	25,000	"	30,000	8 " "
"	30,000	"	40,000	9 " "
"	40,000			10 " "

STANLEY TOWN COUNCIL FINANCES

Revenue accruing to the Stanley Town Council, the only local authority in the Colony, amounted to £8,010 in 1968 and £7,987 in 1969. Expenditure for the calendar years 1968 and 1969 totalled £7,670 and £8,585 respectively.

Main Heads of Revenue

	1968 £	1969 £
General Rates (including contribution of £825 by Government)	4,361	4,393
Water Rates and Sales	1,124	1,092
Hire of Town Hall	680	578
Government Contribution, Caretaker and Fuel, Town Hall	921	859

Main Heads of Expenditure

	1968 £	1969 £
Town Clerk	635	724
Cemetery	702	837
Fire Brigade	769	953
Library	545	550
Scavenging	1,367	1,613
Street Lighting	749	832
Town Hall	2,029	1,944
Town Hall Extraordinary Expenditure	—	445

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE legal tender of the Colony consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and British coinage. On the 31st December 1969 the note issue in circulation was £102,600.

There are no commercial banks in the Colony but the Treasury remits funds abroad on payment of commission of one per cent. A similar service is also provided by the Falkland Islands Trading Company Limited, and the Estate Louis Williams, who operate agencies of Lloyds Bank Limited and Hambros Bank respectively.

Deposits in the Government Savings Bank amounted to £1,139,420 at the 30th June 1969 and the number of depositors' accounts open was 1,986.

Interests on deposits is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Government lends money for purposes such as the purchase of dwelling houses, improvement of essential business facilities (e.g. bakery and dairy) and for farm purchases. During 1967–68 the

amount lent totalled £9,950 and during 1968–69 the total was £10,250. At 30th June 1969 the amount owing to Government in respect of undischarged loans was £30,566.

The Colony will decimalise its currency in line with that of the United Kingdom.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

With the exception of meat, milk and to a considerable extent potatoes, vegetables, berry fruits and fish, practically the whole of the Colony's requirements in foodstuffs were imported.

The value of imports and the sources of supply were as follows:

VALUE OF IMPORTS

	1968	1969
	£	£
Food	137,866	119,700
Beverages and Tobacco	73,484	52,618
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	9,873	11,914
Mineral fuel, lubricants etc.	35,348	39,509
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	413	479
Chemicals	40,523	32,243
Manufactured goods	121,376	77,138
Machinery and transport equipment	80,563	63,479
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	99,090	111,631
Miscellaneous transactions	303	266
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£598,839	£508,977

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

	1968		Principal Supplying Countries
	Value	Quantity	
	£		
Provisions	127,449	762 tons	United Kingdom
Alcoholic Beverages	48,387	46,034 galls.	United Kingdom
Timber	38,700	—	Chile
Clothing	32,270	—	United Kingdom
Hardware	30,342	—	United Kingdom
Petroleum	27,752	719 tons	Uruguay
Electrical Appliances	27,262	—	United Kingdom
Tobacco	22,057	19,037 lbs.	United Kingdom
Motor Vehicles	19,316	—	United Kingdom
Cosmetics, cleansing preparations etc.	13,636	—	United Kingdom
Generating plants, engines etc.	13,226	—	United Kingdom

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

	1969		<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
	£		
Provisions . . .	111,221	686 tons	United Kingdom £95,109 Argentina £7,555
Alcoholic Beverages .	35,241	33,496 galls.	United Kingdom
Petroleum Products .	34,328	910 tons	Uruguay £27,851 Canary Islands £4,107
Clothing . . .	30,257	—	United Kingdom
Metal Manufactured Articles . . .	25,991	—	United Kingdom
Prefabricated Buildings .	23,845	—	United Kingdom
Electric Machinery .	21,172	—	United Kingdom
Road Vehicles . . .	15,839	—	United Kingdom
Tobacco . . .	15,050	12,916 lbs.	United Kingdom
Scientific and Medical Instruments etc. .	14,783	—	United Kingdom £5,077 Japan £4,913 Germany £4,275
Manufactured Articles (Plastics etc.) . . .	13,324	—	United Kingdom
Made-up Textile Articles (other than clothing) .	12,217	—	United Kingdom
Miscellaneous Chemical Materials . . .	11,345	—	United Kingdom
Power Generating Machinery (other than electric) . . .	10,088	—	United Kingdom

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

	1968	1969
	%	%
United Kingdom	79.15	82.21
Commonwealth28	.56
Foreign Countries	20.57	17.23

PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

	1968	1969
	£	£
United Kingdom	473,964	418,437
Chile	32,255	5,318
Uruguay	27,252	37,747
Argentina	22,960	15,447
Holland	8,657	—
Japan	7,807	7,444
Switzerland	5,184	4,884
South Africa	4,996	—
Germany	—	4,136
Canary Islands	—	4,107

EXPORTS

	1968	1969
	£	£
Domestic Exports	841,671	908,751
Re-exports	31,718	42,250
	<u>£873,389</u>	<u>£951,001</u>

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Destination in both years: United Kingdom)

	1968		1969	
Item	Value £	Quantity lbs.	Value £	Quantity lbs.
Wool	810,839	4,508,669	877,673	4,667,589
Skins and Hides	29,092	353,435	27,672	309,116

OTHER INFORMATION

Vehicles imported: 1968 — 56 1969 — 26

Fox Bay Shipping: Yacht "Sundowner" cleared from Fox Bay—
April 1968

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURE

The land is used almost entirely for sheep farming. With the exception of some 28,100 acres of Crown land, the Colony is divided into freehold farms varying in size from 3,600 acres to 161,000 acres carrying a total of some 635,000 sheep, averaging about one sheep to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Production is in the region of $4\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. of wool annually.

A small Government agricultural unit is responsible for maintenance of fences and regulating grazing on Stanley Common, attending to animals in the quarantine station and carrying out tuberculin testing of cattle. Stock returns are produced annually.

Cattle are kept in the Camp to provide milk and beef and there are two dairies in Stanley. Oats for hay and silage, vegetables on a garden scale and a small acreage of kale are the only crops grown. However, on progressive farms, several thousand acres have been sown to Yorkshire fog (*Holcus Lanatus*) which is an improvement on the natural herbage.

Many farms are showing an interest in pasture improvement and to this end various techniques have been tried out. Several farms have brought about a marked increase in carrying capacity.

During 1969 the Government imported seed potatoes from Scotland to improve local production.

FISHERIES

There is no organised sea fishing industry but Falkland Islands mullet and smelt are caught occasionally by part-time fishermen and marketed for local consumption. Trout fishing provides excellent sport for anglers, the record trout weighing $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Trout of 7 lbs. to 10 lbs. weight are not rare.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The Government is responsible for education throughout the Colony. Education is free and the Government bears the cost of all books, materials and equipment. Nominal fees of £4 a term for the first child in a family and £3 for successive children from the same family are charged for boarding school education. There is no regular secondary or higher education in the Colony though special tuition is available and several pupils have obtained Ordinary and Advanced level successes in the General Certificate of Education. Royal Society of Arts examinations in commercial subjects are part of the regular pattern and occasionally students sit City and Guilds examinations. An overseas scholarship examination is held annually in November, enabling successful candidates to benefit from at least four years at secondary level either at boarding grammar schools in Dorset or at The British Schools in Montevideo, where special boarding facilities have been made available by the British Schools Society.

In January 1968 the school leaving age was raised from fourteen to fifteen years. In Stanley regular attendance at school is compulsory from the term in which a child reaches the age of five years until the end of the term in which the child becomes fifteen.

The age limits are applicable throughout the Islands: in the Camp attendance is compulsory for children of between five and fifteen

years living within one mile of a settlement school and for children between seven and fifteen living within two miles of a settlement school.

Children in outlying houses are taught by camp teachers, each of whom is assigned a beat which he covers by landrover, horse, boat or aircraft. A camp teacher stays about two weeks with each family in turn and leaves homework to tide the children over until he returns some six weeks later. Camp teachers have an arduous though interesting task. Only young men of spirit, initiative and with an ability to mix can succeed in this unique post. Camp teacher strength has been augmented by members of Voluntary Service Overseas who have rendered valuable assistance; there were three in 1968 and three in 1969. Training seminars for all camp teachers were held each year at Darwin Boarding School.

Evening classes are held each winter from May to October. Subjects normally offered are English, Arithmetic, Spanish, Art, Book-keeping, Typing and Shorthand.

The radio lessons service instituted in 1965 with a thirty minute lesson every two weeks has been gradually extended and now offers a twice-weekly forty-five minute programme. It provides useful background to general education.

There are two schools in Stanley; one caters for infants and juniors, the other for middle school and seniors. A new two-classroom wing was added to the Junior Department in 1968.

The boarding school at Darwin can accomodate forty boarders and caters for as many day pupils as there are in the nearby settlements. There are 4 full-time settlement schools—all on the West Falklands.

A local boarding allowance of £5 10s. 0d. a month is granted on behalf of those parents who send their children to board in Stanley in order that they may attend Stanley Schools. An allowance of £3 a month is also paid on behalf of parents of camp children who send their children to distant parts to study under a Camp teacher. Day pupils visiting a school receive an allowance of one shilling per meal taken outside their own homes.

Three scholarships were awarded to the British Schools in Montevideo in 1968 and one in 1969.

The overseas education allowances granted to parents of children between 11 and 18 years of age who receive full time tuition in boarding schools in Britain and Uruguay were increased in both 1968 and 1969 from £235 for the first child to £250 and then to £265; from £285 for the second child to £300 and £315; and from £335 for the third child and subsequent children to £350 and then to £375. The allowance for day pupils was increased to £70 in 1969. The parents of

Teaching Staff as at 31st December 1968 and 1969

	Stanley		Darwin		Settlement		Camp	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Certificated . . . 1968	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
1969	11	2	3	3	—	—	1	—
Uncertificated but completed	1	—	—	—	2	2	7	—
Secondary Course . . . 1968	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Voluntary Service Overseas . 1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Locally Trained without	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Secondary Course . . . 1968	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part-time and Temporary . 1968	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . . . 1968	9	7	3	3	2	3	10	—
1969	11	6	3	3	2	2	10	1

Numbers of Children receiving Education

	1968			1969		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
At 31st December:						
Stanley Schools . . .	103	102	205	97	111	208
Darwin Boarding School . . .	24	26	50	25	23	48
Settlements . . .	10	17	27	14	18	32
Camp Houses . . .	52	47	99	46	38	84
TOTALS . . .	189	192	381	182	190	372

13 children benefited from this scheme in 1968 and of 14 children in 1969.

Total expenditure on education in 1968 was £59,106 and in 1969 £58,500.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The standard of health is high, as can be expected in a community where there is an abundance of the basic essential food-stuffs easily available to all and where the climate is bracing and the air pure.

Natural immunity from the commoner droplet-infection diseases of more populous countries is low; therefore, a programme of immunisation against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping-cough and small-pox is continuously maintained. Further to protect the community from tuberculosis, no immigrants may enter the Colony unless they have been certified free from pulmonary tuberculosis before their departure from their own country.

In 1968, there was an epidemic of measles which spread through the Colony. In 1969 there was an increase in the incidence of colds and throat infections.

Vital Statistics

There were 42 live births and 32 deaths in the Colony in 1968 while in 1969 the figures were 58 and 24 respectively, the latter figure including one serviceman. During the 2 years, diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused 32 of the total of 56 deaths, the oldest person being a centenarian

Hospital Facilities

The Colony has one hospital, situated in Stanley. It is modern and well-equipped, and has 32 beds for the treatment of medical, surgical, obstetric and tuberculosis cases. There were 140 admissions in 1968 and 183 in 1969. Ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held weekly at the hospital.

Medical and Dental Services

For medical purposes, the Falklands are divided into three areas: Stanley with the North Camp of the East Falkland, Lafonia and West Falkland. The Senior Medical Officer and one medical officer are stationed in Stanley and see all patients in Stanley and the North Camp. One medical officer lives at Darwin in Lafonia and deals with medical cases in that area; and the third medical officer is stationed at Fox Bay on the West Falkland, and attends patients on the West Falkland and the islands to the north and west of it.

All settlements in the main East and West Falkland can communicate with a doctor by telephone. All the inhabited islands are supplied with radio-telephones. Standard medical chests are provided at all settlements. The Government Air Service is available for the transport of doctors and patients. As a rule, the camp doctors travel by Land Rover or aircraft to their patients but still occasionally ride on horse-back.

One dentist and a dental technician are stationed in Stanley where there is a modern, fully equipped dental surgery and laboratory in the hospital. Another dentist makes camp tours, endeavouring to visit each settlement in the course of the year.

Medical Department

The staff of the Medical Department includes a Senior Medical Officer, three medical officers, two dental officers, and one dental technician, one matron, three nursing sisters and up to five staff nurses, together with domestic staff and a clerk.

Expenditure on medical services was £44,931 in 1967-68 and £54,986 in 1968-69. Revenue in those years was:

	1967-68	1968-69
	£	£
Medical	7,415	8,556
Dental	983	848
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,398	9,404
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There were no doctors or nurses working for companies and there were no private practitioners.

Local Authority Services

The Stanley Town Council was responsible for street lighting and cleaning, the collection and disposal of garbage, and the maintenance of drains and sewers.

There were two licensed dairies in Stanley at the end of 1969. The dairy herds were examined periodically and all the animals were tuberculin tested.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The majority of houses in the Colony are constructed of timber and iron with corrugated iron roofs but the larger public buildings are more frequently built of concrete blocks with tiled roofing. Most houses in Stanley are built on quarter acre plots which allow sufficient ground for the householder to maintain a generous vegetable

garden. Plans for new buildings must be submitted to the Stanley Town Council for approval and must conform to the sanitation and constructional requirements of the Council. The Council also has power to condemn houses which are considered unfit for habitation. Between 1965 and 1968 a number of new houses were erected in the residential area to the west of Stanley. Because of the high cost of building materials few new houses are erected by private individuals and most new building has been for the Radio and Space Research Station and for the British Antarctic Survey.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND AMENITIES

There are three places of worship: Christ Church Cathedral, consecrated in 1892, the Tabernacle (United Free Church), established in 1890; and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, established in 1899. Church services are relayed every Sunday evening through the broadcasting station at Stanley.

An old age contributory pensions scheme introduced in 1952 and expanded in 1967 is compulsory for all male and certain female residents in the Colony. The following weekly benefits are paid to contributors on reaching the age of 65 years: married man 93s.; unmarried man, widow or spinster 46s. 6d. Employees between the ages of 18 and 60 contribute 5s. 3d. weekly to the fund, employers contribute 6s. 9d. and self employed persons contribute 12s.

A non-contributory old age pension scheme was introduced in 1961 and provides pensions for old people who were excluded by reason of age from contributing to the Pensions Equalisation Fund and, consequently, from deriving any benefits from the pensions scheme introduced in 1952. Pensions are paid at the following weekly rates: married man 64s., unmarried person 32s., man or woman separated or living apart from his or her husband or wife 32s.

Children's allowances are granted to all parents or guardians at the rate of 10s. per month for each of the two elder children of a family and £1 per month in respect of each other child.

Poor relief is administered by the Stanley Town Council. The amount spent on poor relief in 1968 was £1,168 and in 1969 £806. Accommodation for old and chronic invalids is provided in the hospital. There are no orphanages.

The Stanley Benefit Club, open to all residents, is the oldest club in the territory. It was formed on 23rd July 1859, to provide a fund for the support of members in cases of sickness or accident; it also contributes towards funeral expenses. The total membership is 92. Membership has decreased due mainly to improved social conditions in the territory. For an annual contribution of 30s., sick persons

can draw as much as £136 and thereafter at a rate of 40s. a month. The club will meet funeral expenses up to £30.

The Falkland Islands Branch of the British Red Cross Society met regularly. Chairs were presented to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and donations made to the Persian earthquake relief fund and to the Stanley children's playground for purchase of equipment. Hospital visiting was carried out and Christmas presents provided for hospital patients. The Earl Haig Fund Appeal was again organised each year by the Branch and generous proceeds of the annual collection and dance sent to the Fund's headquarters in London.

The 1st Stanley Company of the Girls' Brigade provided a programme of art, cookery, basketwork and home service classes. Weekly Bible classes were held under the tuition of resident ministers. Monthly competitions and slide shows were held and parties organised at midwinter and Christmas. The cadet section for the 6-9 year olds flourished.

Linda Clifton, a twelve-year-old member of the Girl's Brigade was awarded the Brigade's Distinguished Service Medal, First Degree, for saving life at the risk of her own during a tragic fire in Stanley in January, 1968. The presentation was made by Lady Haskard on behalf of the London headquarters of the Brigade.

The 1st Falkland Islands Company of the Boys' Brigade continued to function successfully. Activities included physical training, drill, indoor rifle shooting and an annual summer camp. The Life Boys, a junior branch of the Boys' Brigade, provided entertainment for boys between the ages of 8 and 11 years.

Each May the Girls' and Boys' Brigades combined to organise a May Ball and a Prince Charming Dance. These events were well attended.

A Youth Club, formed in 1966, organised a variety of social gatherings and outdoor activities. The club attracted considerable support.

There are several social clubs in Stanley, among them the Colony Club, the Falkland Club, the Falkland Islands Defence Force Club and the Working Men's Social Club. These clubs provide facilities for a variety of activities, including billiards, snooker, darts, table tennis and cards. The working Men's Social Club organise annual sports for children and an annual children's fancy dress party. Both events are popular and well-supported.

The Guild of Spinners and Weavers had a total of 40 members in the adult and junior classes at the end of 1969. Interest in this ancient craft is reviving and new spinning wheels have been purchased. A number of home-spun and knitted articles have found a ready market among visitors to the Colony.

The Town Hall, rebuilt in 1950 with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds after being destroyed by fire in 1944, contains a large dance hall with stage, dressing rooms, refreshment rooms and a well-stocked public library, as well as certain public offices and the Court and Council Chamber. The chamber was panelled in 1966 with handsome *sapele* wood generously presented by the Government of Nigeria some years previously. The dance hall was re-floored in 1967.

Although Stanley has lacked a museum since the disastrous fire of 1944, a notable collection of material has been assembled in recent years and during the period under review it was put on display in temporary accommodation in the gymnasium building.

A branch of the Women's Corona Society was established in 1955 and holds regular monthly social meetings. In addition the Society organises regular tea meetings in the summer months for the elderly residents of Stanley.

The Stanley Dramatic Society continued to flourish, producing plays each winter and organising play-readings during the summer months. Successful variety shows were staged by the Stanley Players, a new group formed in 1968.

A social club inaugurated at Goose Green in 1966 has proved a most popular enterprise.

The sea temperature around the islands does not lend itself to bathing and consequently few of the inhabitants have learned to swim. The desirability of constructing a swimming pool has long been recognized and a fund was established in 1964 for this purpose. By 31st December 1969 a sum of £5,676 had been raised by public subscription and Government contribution.

SPORT

Full-bore rifle shooting is organised by the Falkland Islands Defence Force Rifle Association which has a keen membership. Annual prize meetings are held and when finances permit representative teams are sent to Bisley to compete in the junior colonial competitions. In 1968 the Falkland Islands team were particularly successful at Bisley. There is a small bore range in the drill hall for winter use.

Association football is a popular sport and the club is strongly supported. Not only do local teams compete for a championship but keenly contested games take place against teams from visiting ships.

The Cricket Club, formed in 1955, organised a number of enjoyable games, mostly against teams from visiting ships.

The Golf Club maintains a course near the Felton Stream west of Stanley racecourse.

Considerable interest is taken in angling. Brown trout (*salmo fario*) were introduced into a number of rivers between 1947 and 1952. These trout have over the years formed a sea-going habit and return to the rivers to spawn. Specimens weighing 7 lb. to 10 lb. are not uncommon. The heaviest trout so far recorded weighed 17½ lbs. The trout fishing season opens on the 1st September and closes on the 30th April. Salmon and sea trout ova have been imported but efforts to establish these fish have not so far succeeded.

Each year there is normally a five-day sports meeting at Darwin, East Falkland, while four of the principal farms on West Falkland hold five-day sports meetings in rotation four years out of five. There was no West Falkland meeting in 1968; in 1969 the meeting was held at Roy Cove. The Stanley Sports Association normally holds a two-day meeting immediately after Christmas with horse racing, gymkhana and athletic events. The 1969 Stanley meeting was postponed to allow a combined meeting to be held with the Darwin and the West Falkland Sports Associations in February 1970.

Sheep dog trials were held at Chartres, Darwin and Port San Carlos in 1968 and at Roy Cove, Darwin and Douglas Station in 1969, followed in each case by a Championship contest organised by the Stanley Sports Association.

The Stanley Badminton Club with between 50 and 60 members organises games in the gymnasium twice a week. These are well supported, particularly in the winter.

The Stanley Squash Club, revived in 1965, is proving popular and matches are played against teams from visiting ships.

Darts is a popular winter game and there is a league in Stanley with up to 14 teams competing. The standard of play is high.

Snooker, played at the Colony Club, the Falkland Club, the Falkland Islands Defence Force Club and the Working Men's Social Club, has a strong following.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted during the period under review included the following measures:

1968

No. 2. *The Family Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance*, increasing the monthly rate of family allowance payable in respect of the third and subsequent children of a family from 10s. to £1.

No. 4. *The Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance*, providing for the payment of a fee of £2 to license a motor vehicle.

No. 5. *The Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance*, to provide for pension increases ranging from 2% to 16%.

No. 6. *The Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance*, increasing the fee for a Packet Licence from £5 to £10 and providing a penalty for drunkenness and the power to enable police to arrest persons found drunk.

No. 7. *The Lotteries (Amendment) Ordinance*, exempting from the provisions of the Lotteries Ordinance small lotteries incidental to bazaars and private lotteries confined to clubs and suchlike.

No. 10. *The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance*, giving power to the Immigration officer to require an immigrant to make a deposit for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred in connection with maintenance and repatriation and providing for such immigrants to have the right of appeal.

No. 12. *The British Nationality (Amendment) Ordinance*, increasing the fees payable to bring them in line with those prescribed in the United Kingdom.

No. 15. *The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance*, making provision for the payment of contributions by persons temporarily absent from the Colony and for the withdrawal of contributions by contributors leaving the Colony permanently.

Seventeen Ordinances were enacted during the year.

1969

No. 1. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, lowering the point at which the standard rate of tax becomes effective from £6,000 to £2,350.

No. 3. *The Police (Amendment) Ordinance*, making provision for the establishment of a Police Reserve.

No. 4. *The Loan (Telecommunication) Ordinance*, giving power to the Government to raise money from the Savings Bank to finance a loan to offset the costs of improvements to telecommunications facilities in the Colony.

No. 7. *The Non-Contributory Old Age Pension (Amendment) Ordinance*, increasing the weekly payment to a married man from 36s. to 64s. and to an unmarried person from 18s. to 32s.

No. 9. *The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance*, implementing proposals designed to encourage sheep farming companies to invest some of their profits in a manner that will increase farming production.

No. 11. *The Commissioners for Oaths Ordinance*, providing for the appointment of commissioners for oaths.

No. 13. *The Firearms (Amendment) Ordinance*, prohibiting the use of firearms on Stanley Common.

Fourteen Ordinances were enacted during the year.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

During the period under review the judicial system of the Falkland Islands was administered by a Supreme Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction both of which usually sit in Stanley. Since the end of 1969 a Magistrate's Court with enhanced powers has been established intermediate between the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Supreme Court.

A Court of Appeal, constituted in 1965, hears appeals from the Supreme Court.

Justices of the Peace, residing in Stanley and in the Camp, have the power to deal with minor offences.

The territory retains the part-time services in England of a Legal Adviser.

Local ordinances and regulations are in effect. English law applies down to 1900 and subsequently by special application.

The following tables show the number of civil and criminal cases heard by the courts during 1968 and 1969

CIVIL COURT

	1968	1969
Debt	15	14
Income Tax	10	12
Removal of disqualifications for driving	7	7
Adoption Order	2	3
Custody of children	3	1
Maintenance Order	3	2
Eviction Order	2	—
Consent to Marriage	1	—
Other cases	4	3

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

	<i>Cases Heard</i>		<i>Discharged</i>		<i>Convicted</i>	
	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>
<i>Offences against the person</i>						
Assaults	4	3	—	—	7	—
<i>Offences against property</i>						
Larceny	5	11	—	—	15	1
Wilful damage	5	7	1	—	4	7
<i>Offences against Local Ordinances</i>						
Road Traffic	19	24	2	—	40	1
Licensing	20	29	2	—	47	—
Income Tax	—	2	—	—	2	—
Old Age Pensions	12	—	6	—	6	—
<i>Offences against the Peace</i>						
Firearms	4	1	—	—	5	—
Sexual offences	2	2	—	—	4	—
Other cases	1	13	3	—	11	—
	4	3	—	—	6	1

SUPREME COURT

	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
Appeals	3	1
Judgment debtor	1	—
Contract	—	1
Income Tax	2	—
Larceny	—	1
Defamation	1	—
Divorce	7	1
Custody of children	1	—
Sexual offences	1	13
Obscene publications	—	2
Other cases	2	1

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT (1968 and 1969 combined)

Court of Summary Jurisdiction	Convicted			Imprisonment			Fined			Bound over			Imprisonment by length of service
	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	
Assault .	7	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1 male 7 days
Larceny .	16 (a)	1	1	1	—	—	15	1	1	—	—	—	1 male 2 months
Damage to property .	3	1	7	—	—	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	
Road Traffic .	38	2	1	—	—	—	38	2	1	13 (b)	1 (b)	—	
Licensing .	43	4	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	37 (c)	4 (c)	—	1 male 21 days
Sexual offences	11 (d)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 males involving 11 counts, sentences 3 months—3 years.
Other cases .	17 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	—	—	

(a) 1 committed to Supreme Court for trial.

(b) Disqualified from driving in addition to other penalty.

(c) Indicates prohibition orders.

(d) Committed to Supreme Court for trial.

(e) 2 committed to Supreme Court for trial.

POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Falkland Islands Police Force consists of one inspector, one sergeant and five constables. There is a Reserve Force of six constables.

Crime

In 1968 nineteen charges in respect of indictable offences were made against eight persons and in 1969 thirteen charges against eleven persons. During the two-year period proceedings were taken against nine juveniles.

Other Police Duties

The Inspector of Police is the Government Fire Precautions Officer and on occasions undertakes the duties of Immigration and Customs Officer. The Police make quarterly checks on all fire equipment in Government buildings. The Department carries out all driving tests, registering of vehicles imported into the territory, the issue of driving licences, gun, dog, penguin egg and trout fishing licences.

PRISON

There is one small prison in Stanley. All members of the Police Force act as Prison Officers. A matron is employed to supervise cooking and assist with female prisoners.

In 1968 two male prisoners served sentences of one month. In 1969 six male prisoners served sentences ranging from 3 weeks to one year.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

Continuous electric power is supplied to Stanley from a Government owned and operated diesel power station, having an output capacity of 850 kW. The supply voltage is 230/400 volts at a frequency of 50 cycles per second. Distribution is overhead.

The tariff, which is reviewed annually, remained 4½d. per unit during 1968 and 1969.

Output of electrical energy has risen in each successive year since 1950, when it stood at 0·3 million units, to 2·5 million units at the end of 1969.



*Old and new at Sparrow Cove;
the steamship Great Britain and SNR 6 hovercraft.*



Black browed albatross and chick, New Island



Gemini craft at Cooper Island, South Georgia



Chinstrap penguin, South Georgia



Lambs crossing Old House Stream, Chartres



In the pens at Chartres



*The Falklands are noted for luscious strawberries;
an exhibit at the annual horticultural show*



A grove of notofagus trees at Hill Cove

The Electricity Department undertakes the repair and maintenance of all Government electrical installations. There being no registered electrical contractors the Department also accepts private installation work.

Outside Stanley most of the farms have their own generating plants some supplying power to a single house, while others with a larger generating capacity supply a whole settlement. Output from these sets rarely exceeds 12kW. Voltages vary from 110 to 230 A.C. and D.C. Many of the outlying shepherds' houses have their own lighting systems, some being fed from 12 volt batteries charged by wind driven generators, although a more recent trend has been to replace these by small air cooled diesel generators with outputs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kW at 230 volts A.C.

WATER SUPPLY

For Stanley the Moody Brook filtration plant pumps water a distance of three miles to a 355,000 gallon capacity reservoir which in turn supplies a 38,000 gallon high level tank above the town, where daily consumption averages about 76,000 gallons for domestic and industrial use and watering ships.

In the Camp piped water supplies are in operation at every farm.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department was responsible for the maintenance of all Government owned properties and furnishings, Stanley roads, water supply, drainage, sea walls, quarry stone crushing and Government transport and plant.

New work undertaken by the Department included the erection and fitting out of a two-classroom block and modernisation of lavatories at the Stanley junior school; completion of a spacious joiners' workshop equipped with essential machine tools and heating; adaptation of old workshops to plant and timber storage; and the conversion of central heating systems from peat to oil at the drill hall, the police station, the central store, Sullivan House and at two ancillary buildings at Government House.

The programme of concreting roads in Stanley was carried a stage further along Fitzroy Road and Philomel Hill. About two-fifths of Stanley roads, including that leading to the filtration plant at Moody Brook, are now constructed of concrete, a material having the great advantage of requiring very little maintenance.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

R.M.S. *Darwin*, a modern vessel of 739 registered tons and capable of carrying 40 passengers, averaged 12 round trips to Montevideo annually, carrying mail, freight and passengers. The vessel is owned by Darwin Shipping Limited, a subsidiary of the Falkland Islands Company. In addition to being the main link with Montevideo the vessel undertook regular coastwise voyages to the principal settlement ports in the territory. A Danish vessel, the m.v. *A.E.S.*, chartered by Darwin Shipping Limited to bring supplies from the United Kingdom and to take back the wool clip, made four voyages a year in each direction.

R.R.S. *Shackleton*, R.R.S. *John Biscoe* and m.v. *Perla Dan* provided communication between Stanley, South Georgia, the British Antarctic Territory and South America between November and April each year. R.R.S. *Shackleton* was withdrawn from service with the British Antarctic Survey in 1969.

H.M.S. *Protector's* last commission was in the season 1967–68, whereafter she was replaced by H.M.S. *Endurance* on patrol duties in the southern summer in Falkland Islands waters and the Antarctic.

H.M.S. *Arethusa*, the Royal Fleet Auxiliaries *Dewdale* and *Wave Chief*, the cruise ships *Navarino*, *Sagaffjord*, *Kungsholm* and *Hanseatic* and five Russian fishery vessels were among ships which visited Falkland Island waters. The United States Army vessel FS 216 became a familiar sight, plying between Montevideo, Stanley and South Georgia in support of the Geodetic Survey party there.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered and cleared Stanley.

	1968	1969
Number of ships entering	49	37
Number of ships clearing	50	37
Net tonnage in	97,759	51,396
Net tonnage out	99,761	51,396

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are about 12 miles of concrete or macadamised road in and around Stanley. The main road along the sea front, on which most of the principal buildings are situated is made of concrete.

Unsurfaced tracks connect most settlements on the main East and

West Islands and travel is possible by means of Land Rover or motor-cycle, depending on weather conditions.

At 31st December 1969 there were some 1,029 motor vehicles of all types in the territory, approximately half of which were used in Stanley.

During the period under review 82 vehicles of all descriptions were imported, practically all of which originated in the United Kingdom.

AIR SERVICE

The Falkland Islands Government Air Service, inaugurated in 1948 with one J.5 Auster landplane, operated throughout 1968 and 1969 with two single-engined De Havilland DHC2 Beaver seaplanes. The original medical and mail service has been expanded over the years to include passengers, freight and private charter.

During 1968 3,692 passengers, 7,561 lbs. of excess luggage and 6,681 lbs. of freight were carried; and in 1969 3,867 passengers, 8,066 lbs. of excess luggage and 8,988 lbs. of freight were carried. Medical officers, dental officers and patients made up approximately 10 per cent of the total passengers. In each of the years under review record numbers of passengers were carried.

It is an indication of the popularity of the air service that in 1969, when 3,867 passengers were carried, visits outside Stanley were made to a total of 40 settlements and shepherds' houses on 2,158 occasions as well as 40 visits to 5 uninhabited places, mostly to land anglers and holiday makers.

Camp teachers are frequently flown between mainland settlements and outlying islands and camp children attending school in Stanley and Darwin are in the main carried by aircraft.

In addition to mail delivered on routine passenger flights, mail is also dropped at outlying settlements. Under normal conditions incoming mail is delivered at all destinations in camp within 48 hours of arrival by ship in Stanley.

Livestock, mainly dogs, cats and poultry, is carried.

There is at present no international air service connecting the Falkland Islands with the outside world.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The General Post Office is situated in Stanley and has six sub-post offices under its control—one at Fox Bay, one at South Georgia in the Dependencies and four in the British Antarctic Territory. Stanley is the main reception and distribution centre for mails received from overseas. Normally about 17 inward and outward

mails are handled annually, all being received or despatched by sea via Montevideo or Punta Arenas. In addition, there are occasional direct mailing opportunities to and from the United Kingdom by sea. There are no international air line connections with the mainland of South America; external airmail is taken to Montevideo or Punta Arenas by sea and onwards by air. The distribution of letter mails between Stanley and the outlying farm settlements is carried out by the Government owned air service, the heavier mail being delivered by sea or cross country by Land Rover and to a lesser extent by horse.

External telecommunications are operated by the Government from its wireless station in Stanley, first opened in 1912 and handling all Government and commercial traffic. There are daily schedules with London, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Fox Bay and with ships in neighbouring waters.

There are three leased private telegraph circuits between Stanley and London, one being full speed and two quarter speed.

On 4th December 1967 the first public telephone service was opened between Stanley and the United Kingdom. A number of other countries were subsequently included in the service.

Internal communications on the East Falkland are operated by means of a radio telephone network and by land line telephone. The central exchange is situated in Stanley and the majority of the sheep stations on the East have their own lines connected to the central exchange. Five operators are employed and a 24-hour service is maintained. On the West Falkland the telephone network converges on Fox Bay, where there is a Government owned wireless telegraph and radio-telephone station for inter-island traffic.

Communications with the British scientific bases in the Antarctic are maintained by the British Antarctic Survey's wireless station which is situated in Stanley.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Films

PRESS

Periodicals published in the territory, other than the official Gazette, are the *Falkland Islands Monthly Review*, which appears on the first Monday of each month, *St. Mary's Herald*, published about the 16th of each month, and the *Falkland Islands Journal*, devoted to items of historical, geographic and social interest which is published annually. A weekly newsletter is broadcast to Stanley, the Camp and South Georgia every Friday evening.

BROADCASTING

The Falkland Islands Government established the first colonial broadcasting service when in the early part of 1929 a wired broadcasting system was started in Stanley; the service covered not only the town but also many parts of the East Falkland, the programmes being carried to outlying farms by the normal telephone lines. Wireless broadcasting from a radio transmitter became a regular feature in 1942. The outlying districts are now covered by radio, while the rediffusion system continues to operate in Stanley. Using both methods a complete island coverage is maintained.

The broadcasting service is controlled by a voluntary committee under a director. A salaried secretary is employed.

Programmes of from five to seven hours' duration are broadcast daily and there are four part-time announcers. B.B.C. news bulletins, commentaries and sports results are broadcast regularly, and extensive use is made of the B.B.C. and other transcription services. Local features and some overseas programmes are recorded and rebroadcast.

Seven hundred and forty-nine wireless receiving licences were issued during 1968 and in the same year 355 wired broadcasting subscriptions were paid. The figures for 1969 were 711 and 347 respectively.

FILMS

The Central Film Library, established in 1953 has a membership of 23, made up of 20 farm settlements, R.M.S. *Darwin*, the Naval barracks at Moody Brook, and a commercial hirer who exhibits films in Stanley once a week. The library operates on a non-profit basis and obtains films from a number of distributors in the United Kingdom and from the Central Office of Information in London.

Films of educational value are shown at the Senior School in Stanley and at Darwin Boarding School.

The Council of Christ Church Cathedral acquired a 16 m.m. projector in 1964 and provide a popular supplementary programme.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Literature and items of information received from the Central Office of Information in London and from the British Council are handled and circulated by the Education Department.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, first formed in 1892, was reconstituted in 1920 as the Falkland Islands Defence Force. Service in the force is voluntary. Training was carried out with the aid of Royal Marine instructors stationed in the Colony. The Force took part in ceremonial parades including the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Remembrance Sunday and the anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

Chapter 14: Radio and Space Research Station

THE Radio and Space Research Station (R.S.R.S.) at Slough, England, one of the establishments of the Science Research Council, maintains and operates an ionospheric observatory and a satellite data acquisition station in Stanley. These have been in operation since 1947 and 1962 respectively. It is also responsible for a separate satellite data acquisition station on behalf of the European Space Research Organisation (E.S.R.O.), which has been in use since the launch of the first E.S.R.O. satellite in 1968. For these various purposes about twenty technical staff are employed in Stanley, one of whom is locally engaged, together with six locally employed ancillary staff.

The ionospheric observatory makes routine measurements of the properties of the ionosphere at hourly (and occasionally quarter-hourly) intervals, and is currently engaged in a collaborative programme with similar stations operated at the British Antarctic Survey bases.

The E.S.R.O. data acquisition station has made observations on all four satellites launched for that organization. At the R.S.R.S. station observations continue on satellites which sound the ionosphere from above, the latest of which, ISIS-1, was launched in January 1969. Data were also regularly acquired from the British satellite Ariel III until shortly before it was switched off in September 1969. It is of interest that Ariel III and two of the E.S.R.O. satellites carry experiments designed at R.S.R.S. Slough.

Chapter 15: Meteorological Services

DURING the period under review meteorological services within the Colony and Dependencies were provided by the Falkland Islands Government Meteorological Service. Facilities for this service, other than staff, were supplied and financed by the British Antarctic Meteorological Service, who also disseminated all the meteorological data from the colony and dependencies for international use.

The Falkland Islands Government Meteorological Service was for the period of this review run by a staff of one forecaster employed full time by the Falkland Islands Government.

The main functions of this service were:

- (i) the organisation* of meteorological observations in the Falkland Islands and South Georgia, the latter until mid-November 1969;
- (ii) the provision of forecasts for the general public and government air service within the colony and the provision of forecasts on request for international shipping in the Falkland Islands coastal waters, the dependencies and British Antarctic Territory;
- (iii) the preparation of climatological data for stations in the Falkland Islands and South Georgia, the latter until mid-November 1969;
- (iv) limited investigations into the meteorology of the Falkland Islands.

*see The Dependencies Part II Chapter 12.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean, between latitudes 51° and 53° South and longitudes 57° and 62° West. The archipelago is separated from the South American mainland by about 300 miles of sea. It comprises two large islands and some 200 smaller islands with a total land area of approximately 4,700 square miles, comparable in area with Northern Ireland but spread over a much greater extent.

The distance from Stanley to New Island, the most westerly settlement, is somewhat greater than that from London to Cardiff while the distance between the most northerly and southerly settled areas approximates to that between Oxford and the Isle of Wight. Montevideo, in Uruguay, the normal port of entry for the Falkland Islands, lies 1,010 miles north of Stanley.

Complete aerial photographic cover of the territory exists and excellent topographical maps are available on scales of 1 : 50,000, 1 : 250,000 and 1 : 643,000.

GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS

The Falkland Islands are composed almost entirely of Palæozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Some of these have strong lithological and palaeontological affinities with those of South Africa, Uruguay and Southern Brazil. Although the islands lie on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf, there is no stratigraphical connection between the Falklands and the nearer parts of the South American mainland. The extensive Tertiary deposits of eastern Patagonia are not represented in the Falkland Islands nor is the great oil-bearing Cretaceous geosyncline of eastern Tierra del Fuego. The axis of Andean folding is supposed to lie to the south of the islands, through Burdwood Bank, whence it is continued as the Scotia Arc to South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands and ultimately to the Antarctic Peninsula.

The distribution of rocks within the Falkland Islands is now fairly well known. West Falkland and the adjacent islands are predominantly composed of Palæozoic sedimentary rocks, quartzites, sandstones and shales, with a few minor occurrences of tillite and a

small exposure of the Archaean basement complex at Cape Meredith in the extreme south.

The northern part of East Falkland is composed, too, of the Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, with the main development of younger strata in Lafonia and the surrounding islands. These Mesozoic rocks are represented by sandstones and mudstones which may be equated with the Gondwana succession of other parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

The main structural elements in the islands are folds which occurred after the deposition of the youngest Mesozoic rocks. Two main fold directions may be recognised. The first trends east-west across the northern part of the islands; the second is roughly parallel to the direction of the Falkland Sound and is exposed along the western side of it. It is now believed that folding along both axes was contemporaneous and may, indeed, form a single system.

The close relationship between the rock succession and fossil fauna of the Falkland Islands and parts of southern Africa has been frequently quoted as evidence to substantiate the hypothesis of continental drift. Recent research into the structures of the Falkland Islands suggests that this group may have moved from the vicinity of south-east Africa and that the rocks of the Falklands represent the missing portion of the truncated Karroo basin of Natal and eastern Cape Province.

Although it has been stated that the Falkland Islands were ice-free during the quaternary era when adjacent parts of the South American mainland were glaciated, there is convincing evidence that at least the mountains over 2,000 feet experienced local glaciation. The broad summits of Mount Usborne and the mountains of West Falkland are sharply scalloped by pronounced corries. Such steep-sided amphitheatres owe their form chiefly to the erosive action of small glaciers that were probably nourished by snow and ice domes located on the broad mountain tops. Investigations are at present being made to establish the terminal limits of these glaciers as defined by the morainic ridges deposited at their snouts. Since the ice domes and glaciers appear to have been confined chiefly to mountain areas whose summits exceed 2,000 feet, large areas of the Falkland Islands remained ice-free and experienced a periglacial climate. During such conditions of severe cold large accumulations of boulders—stone runs, as they are called—formed on the hillsides and valley floors of upland areas. They are particularly well developed in areas of quartzite bedrock. The origin of the stone runs has been attributed to solifluction—the mass movement of shattered debris down the valley sides under the influence of frost-and-thaw action.

Two main morphological elements may be recognised, the mountains which occur in the areas of folded Devonian-Carboniferous sandstone and quartzite, and the great plain of Lafonia, where the Mesozoic rocks are exposed. The principal mountain ranges follow the trend of the folded quartzites, from east to west across both main islands and parallel with Falkland Sound on West Falkland. The hills occasionally rise to about 2,300 feet (Mount Usborne on East Falkland is 2,312 feet high; Mount Adam on West Falkland is about 15 feet lower), but the general summit levels are between 1,500 and 2,000 feet. On East Falkland, the main upland ridge of Wickham Heights rises steeply along the southern edge of the folded quartzites. The tillites and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks which lie to the south have been considerably less resistant to erosion so that, where these have been folded, the terrain consists of low parallel ridges rising to little more than 200 feet. South of the great inlets of Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch, where the rocks are virtually undisturbed, the whole country is a flat plain which seldom rises more than 100 feet above sea-level.

Generally speaking, the rivers are small. The valleys show close adjustment to structure. The numerous intricate inlets round the coast, many of which form magnificent harbours, were originally formed by river action when the sea-level was at least 150 feet lower than at present. The subsequent submergence, which formed the characteristic ria inlets, appears to have been the dominant movement which has controlled the later development of the coast.

As far as investigations have gone, it appears that the islands have no mineral wealth because none of the sedimentary rocks contains minerals which are of economic value. The only local fuel is low-grade peat. The impermeable nature of the quartzites and sandstones has greatly hampered drainage and most of the rocks lack important minerals for plant growth. Limestone is absent and soils are acid in reaction. Successive surveys of the islands for economic minerals have shown that only the beach and dune sand could conceivably have any value but in islands as remote as the Falklands their exploitation for glass-making cannot be regarded as an economic venture.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Falkland Islands lie on the northern edge of the depression belt through Drake Passage; they are thus dominated by westerly winds and by the continuous variation of weather caused by the procession of air masses and fronts across them. The islands lie in the lee of the South American continent, but are separated from the mainland by about 300 miles of relatively cold sea. Although the warming and

drying influence of the Andes is still felt in the islands, the effect upon the climate is considerably modified by this sea passage. The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterised by the narrow temperature range, strong winds, seasonal uniformity and day-to-day variability of weather which are commonly associated with an oceanic situation in temperate latitudes.

The majority of long-term climatic records which are available for the Falkland Islands depend upon observations which have been made in the vicinity of Stanley. Consequently there is little precise knowledge as to how temperature and rainfall vary through the archipelago as a whole. Several farms keep rainfall records but these data do not cover a long enough period to permit a statistical assessment of rainfall distribution. At Stanley the mean monthly temperature varies between 49°F. in January/February and 36° F. in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 79° F. or to fall below 12°F. No month is entirely frost-free, although the air temperature rarely falls below 32° F. in January or February. Average values for relative humidity are high and in consequence, the average cloud amount is large. However there is very little atmospheric pollution, and about 35 per cent of the total possible sunshine is recorded annually; this is about the same as at many places in the United Kingdom. Fog is rare except on the hills, and dense fog, with visibility of only a few yards, does not occur. The rainfall at Stanley is about 25 inches, spread fairly evenly throughout the year, with a maximum in summer (December and January) and a minimum in early spring (September and October). The number of days with rain is high throughout the year (16–21 days per month). Snow falls on about 50 days during the year and has been recorded in every month. Snowfalls are, however, light and soon melt. The wettest year on record was 1911, when 37 inches of rain were measured. The driest year was 1960, with only 19·4 inches.

The prevailing winds are westerly. More than two-thirds of the winds blow from the quadrant between south-west and north-west. There is little seasonal variation in wind direction or speed, and the mean speed is quite high at around 17 m.p.h. Gales are recorded on an average of about four occasions per month, but storm force winds and gusts in excess of 70 m.p.h. are almost unknown; calm conditions occur more frequently than do gales. It is noticeable that most newcomers to the Falklands, who have read in advance the statistics of the climate, are favourably impressed by the weather as experienced in these islands.

The cool, windy climate has prevented natural tree-growth. The natural climax vegetation of the Falkland Islands is a grassland with certain species of heath and dwarf shrubs, which form plant com-

munities similar to the moorland vegetation of upland Britain. The monotonous succession of arenaceous and argillaceous sedimentary rocks, with the absence of limestone, is reflected in the uniformity of the sub-soil type. The top-soil is generally peaty, though the thickness of the peat horizon may vary from less than one inch to more than fifteen feet. Much of the uplands are comparatively bare of vegetation, comprising eroded peat, scree and stone runs.

The grasslands of the Falkland Islands represent the sole natural resource which has proved capable of economic exploitation throughout the entire history of colonisation. Following the first settlement by the French in 1764, cattle ran wild on East Falkland. By 1840, the number of wild cattle had reached some figure between 50,000 and 100,000 and appeared to be increasing rapidly despite the large numbers killed annually. During the early years of the colony, the export of hides represented the principal economic activity. Within ten years, however, sheep began to replace the wild cattle which were systematically slaughtered until, by 1880, they had been virtually exterminated. During the last 30 years of the nineteenth century, sheep-farming developed rapidly. Between 1893 and 1899, there were more than 750,000 sheep in the islands. This appears to have been a greater number than the pastures could support by the methods of large-scale ranching which have always been employed. After 1898 there was a decline in the number of sheep but this has levelled off. In recent years there has been an increase in wool production.

Little precise information was available until 1938–39 when the islands were first examined by a competent ecologist; the results of this work showed that the major subdivisions of the grasslands are composed of comparatively few species which have any significant nutritional value. Pasture improvement experiments are at present being carried out by several farms on East and West Falkland.

The Director of the Hill Farming Research Organisation in Scotland visited the islands during 1960–61 in connection with improvement to the pastures and to the sheep industry generally.

WILD LIFE

The Falkland Islands have a fascinating and perhaps unique collection of wild life still to be found in completely unspoiled areas of natural landscape.

The deep waters of the South Atlantic which surround these islands are rich in marine life, supplying vast quantities of food for a variety of species breeding within the archipelago.

One of the most abundant of marine creatures, krill, a shrimp-like

creature, is the key link in the main food chain. Feeding directly on the one-celled plants of the sea, diatoms, the krill in turn supports not only fish and seals but countless thousands of penguins and other sea-birds, including the black-browed albatross.

Over half the islands' breeding birds are largely dependent on the sea for food. Species include the grey-backed storm petrel, sooty shearwater, thin-billed prion, diving petrel and the king shag.

Penguins are perhaps the most striking feature of bird life in the Falkland Islands. Three main species are found breeding, namely the rockhopper penguin, Magellan or jackass penguin, and the Gentoo penguin. Two other species, the macaroni penguin and king penguin are comparatively rare; the latter is slowly re-establishing small breeding colonies.

Around the coasts the territories of the Falkland flightless steamer duck or logger duck (*Tachyeres brachypterus*) are contiguous, with the kelp goose (*Chloephaga hybrida*) present at frequent intervals. Oystercatchers, night heron, plover and several species of gull feed along the shore. Terns, white-rumped sandpipers, sheathbills and skuas are summer visitors.

In places where there are fresh water ponds, especially near the coast, the upland goose (*Chloephaga picta leucoptera*) and ruddy-headed goose have contributed to the formation of fine green grass by continued cropping. In such areas a variety of bird life can be found. The two previously mentioned species are common and may be seen in fairly large groups in selected areas. Yellow-billed teal, Chiloe widgeon, Rolland's grebe and crested duck frequent such areas.

Inland, the ground is covered by low shrubs, coarse grasses and ferns, with lichen-covered outcrops breaking the landscape. In such areas the more common species of bird are the military starling, a handsome bird, the male having a brilliant scarlet breast, the black-throated finch, the Falkland pipit and the ground tyrant. Predators are Cassin's falcon, the carancho and the red-backed buzzard.

In sharp contrast to the main islands many of the small offshore islands which make up the archipelago are covered in tussac grass. This giant grass forms a base which often measures two to three feet in diameter and three to four feet in height. On the top of this base, the tussac throws up its stems and narrow leaves, the complete plant often reaching a height of seven or eight feet. Of the 60 different species of bird known to breed in the Falkland Islands, 30 can be found nesting on tussac islands. Species of petrels nest in burrows below and in the tussac bases, while two species of wren, a Falkland thrush, and tussac bird (*Cinclodes antarctica*) are common on many of these islands.

The value of tussac islands for the future preservation of our wild

life is considerable and in view of this a number of such islands are now protected by a Nature Reserves Ordinance and a Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.

There are now no known indigenous land mammals in the islands. Formerly there was a wild fox, known as the "warrah", a species peculiar to the Falklands, but it has become extinct, the last known specimen being killed on West Falkland in 1876. Mice, rats, rabbits, hares and on certain islands foxes of a Patagonian species and guanaco occur, all having probably been introduced by man in the last century.

Amphibious marine mammals are represented by seal, which are to be found in many of the more isolated areas of our coasts.

The southern sea lion is still perhaps the most abundant of the three major species breeding in the Falklands. Forming breeding colonies of between twenty and perhaps as many as three hundred animals, the sea lion occupies sites on rocky foreshores of the main islands and many of the smaller offshore tussac islands.

Except in a few comparatively inaccessible areas, the fur seal is rarely seen. This small seal, which came close to being killed out in these waters by the the early sealers, is now probably fairly well established again at the four or five colonies known to exist in the archipelago; it might however still be classed as an uncommon species.

The elephant seal represents the one other species of seal found breeding in the islands. This huge seal (males can attain the length of twenty feet and weigh over three tons) is to be found in small groups in many areas of the Falklands. Not being agile on land, the species prefers sand or shingle beaches on which to breed. While elephant seal are a fairly usual sight on our coasts, it is doubtful if their total population figure would approach that of either of the two previously mentioned species.

Occasionally the less common leopard seal is to be seen on Falkland beaches, although it is not known to breed here. A carnivore, this seal preys on a variety of species including penguins and other seal.

Of the true marine mammals to be seen in Falkland waters, Peale's porpoise and Commerson's dolphin are perhaps the most common species.

Whales are now unfortunately a rare sight, although stranded specimens of bottle-nosed whale, Cuvier's beaked whale, strap toothed whale and sperm whale have all been discovered on the shores.

POPULATION, LAND TENURE AND ECONOMY

The population is almost entirely of British origin, with a very small admixture of Scandinavian and Latin American blood. The first

settlers, some of whose descendants still live in the Colony, began to arrive during the uneasy years which followed the establishment of the Colony in 1833. During the remainder of the nineteenth century the population increased until it had reached about 2,000 in 1900. During the whole of the twentieth century, the population has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,300. This unique condition of an almost static population may be accounted for by the fact that, owing to the limited economic opportunities, emigration from the islands has practically balanced the natural increases throughout the period.

During the early development of the Colony, great emphasis was laid upon its strategic position, both as a naval base and as a port of call for ships rounding Cape Horn. In consequence, the development of the land was largely neglected and no proper system of land tenure was ever devised. The Falkland Islands are unique among the colonies in that the freehold title to all the land, save a few thousand acres, was sold without any proper survey. The land on East Falkland was taken up first and most of it was sold by 1860. Colonisation of West Falkland began in 1867 and, within two years, virtually the whole of the land had been sold. The land thus acquired was converted into large sheep farms. Today, the Falkland Islands Company owns about half the entire area of the Colony. Extensive ranching of sheep for wool represents in fact the sole economy of the islands.

From time to time, attempts have been made to exploit other natural resources or to diversify the ranching economy but all these have ultimately failed. During the late nineteenth century, Stanley was an important revictualling port with a primitive ship-repairing industry. These activities began to dwindle after steamships started to replace sailing ships and finally died when the opening of the Panama Canal diverted shipping from the Cape Horn route. Sealing had been carried out sporadically since the earliest days of settlement in the islands, but since the wholesale destruction of the valuable Southern fur seal in the early years of the nineteenth century, the other, oil-producing species of seal have had less economic importance. The last attempt at commercial sealing was made by the Colonial Development Corporation, but survived for only three seasons. An effort was made to establish a meat freezing plant at Ajax Bay, East Falkland, but this project, also assisted by funds from the Colonial Development Corporation, was discontinued in 1955 and the plant was put up for sale. Whaling was carried out for a few years before the first World War, when a shore factory was built on New Island, West Falkland. This was always subsidiary to the greater activity at South Georgia, whither the company moved in 1916.

SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The capital of the Colony is Stanley and about half the total population live there. The only other settlement of any size is Goose Green in Lafonia, with a population of about 100. The other settlements are sheep stations. The site of Stanley was originally selected because it had special advantages of accessibility and protection for sailing vessels. Today, its peripheral situation, near the north-east corner of the islands, is a disadvantage because many farms are remote from this site. The outlying settlements lie close to navigable water to facilitate the shipment of wool.

While there are motor roads in Stanley rough tracks negotiable by Land Rover-type vehicles and motor cycles connect most of the sheep stations. A growing number of Land Rovers, jeeps and motor cycles has recently become a feature of camp life. The bulk of heavy supplies is transported by sea; light goods, passengers and mail are carried by air. The introduction of an internal air service in 1949 has done much to reduce the isolation of many of the outlying farms.

Communications with the rest of the world are largely confined to the voyages made about twelve times each year to Montevideo in Uruguay by R.M.S. *Darwin*, owned by Darwin Shipping Limited, a subsidiary of the Falkland Islands Company. The same ship calls at Punta Arenas in Chile if inducement offers.

Chapter 2: History

THE sixteenth century saw the adventurers and discoverers from the leading countries of Western Europe sailing further and further south. By the time Drake circumnavigated the globe in 1577–80 the existence of the eastern coast of South America might be said to have been common knowledge to the cartographers of the time. Even so it was not until shortly before the turn of the century that the group of islands now known as the Falkland Islands was sighted for the first time.

The history of the Falkland Islands begins with the second voyage of Sir Thomas Cavendish whose expedition sailed from England in 1591. Nine months after starting, the ship *Desire*, captained by John Davis, was driven off course in “a sore storme”.¹ Fortunately

1. A. H. Markham, “The Voyages and Works of John Davis”. 1880, pp. 107–9.

for Davis his ship was “driven in among certaine isles never before discovered lying fiftie leagues or better from the shoare east and northerly from the streights.”¹ The Falkland Islands were thus first sighted on the 9th August 1592.

Following the initial discovery by Davis, history records other early navigators sighting the islands, including Sir Richard Hawkins in February 1594, who wrote: “The lande, for that it was discovered in the raigne of Queene Elizabeth my soveraigne lady and mistress, and a maiden Queene, and at my cost and adventure, in a perpetual memory of her chastitie, and remembrance of my endeavours, I gave it the name of ‘Hawkin’s Maidenland’.”²

Sebald de Weert, a Dutchman travelling northwards up the Patagonian coast on his way home, sighted the north-western part of the Falklands in January 1600 and called the three islands he saw the Sebald Islands but the name did not persist and these islands are now known as the Jason Islands.

Ninety-eight years after Davis first sighted the islands, Captain John Strong of the *Welfare* made the first recorded landing on 27th January 1690. Strong gave the name Falkland to the Sound between the two principal islands—“Fawkland Sound as I named it”³—though it was not long before that name was applied to the group of islands as a whole. Strong named the Sound after Viscount Falkland, Treasurer of the Navy.

Visitors to the Falklands became more frequent as the years went by and it was the French who were in the fore-front. Indeed the French called the islands “isles Malouines” after the seaport St. Malo from which port many of the French seafarers sailed. The Frenchman Jacques Gouin de Beauchene discovered the small island, now a wild animal and bird sanctuary, known as Beauchene Island, which lies south of the East Falkland.

French interest in the Falklands or “Les Malouines” developed to the extent that in 1764 Louis Antoine de Bougainville founded a French colony on East Falkland. Bougainville’s inspiration to colonize the Falkland Islands followed the defeat of Montcalm and the French in Canada and the subsequent loss of that colony.

Bougainville’s expedition left St. Malo on the 8th September 1763, and on the 31st January 1764, sighted the islands. The site for the first settlement was duly chosen at the west end of Berkeley Sound and work started on the construction of Fort St. Louis.

1. A. H. Markham, “The Voyages and Works of John Davis”. 1880, pp. 107–9.

2. “The Observations of Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his voyage into the South Seas, 1593”. 1622.

3. Captain Strong’s log book.

While the French were thus occupied, a British expedition under Commodore John Byron was being prepared "to locate and claim Pepys' and Falkland's Islands",¹ and the vessels duly arrived in the Falklands on the 12th January 1765 and with due ceremony claimed them for King George III. Although Commodore Byron did not find Pepys' Island he did land on Saunders Island and there discovered "one on the finest harbours in the World. I named it after your lordship."² The name he gave to the harbour was Port Egmont, after the First Lord of the Admiralty, John Percival, second Earl of Egmont. Commodore Byron reported to the Admiralty that "I coasted the islands for 70 leagues and saw no evidence of any one being there".³

The Admiralty was now keen to occupy the islands "undoubtedly the key to the whole Pacific Ocean",⁴ and soon despatched Captain John Macbride "to complete the settlement begun last year and erect a blockhouse for the defence of the said settlement."⁵ Macbride arrived at Port Egmont in January 1766 and in December of that year, whilst circumnavigating the islands, discovered the French settlement in Berkeley Sound. He presented the French with formal notices to quit the islands, inspected the settlement (and was indeed impressed with what he saw), and returned to Port Egmont. By March 1767 Macbride was in England presenting his report to the Admiralty.

However, before Captain Macbride had even come upon the French settlement, it had in fact been signed over to Spain. On the 3rd October 1766 France relinquished her claim in return for a £24,000 indemnity from Spain and Port Louis became Puerto de la Soledad.

Endeavours to induce the British to withdraw were more protracted and eventually orders were sent for their expulsion by force. On the 4th June 1770, a Spanish frigate entered Port Egmont and two days later four more Spanish ships anchored opposite the settlement. The British vessel was a sloop-of-war, the *Favourite*, and the only fortifications a block-house and a mud battery mounting four-pounders. The British captain, playing for time, wrote to the Spanish commodore, requesting him to depart as soon as he had obtained "necessary refreshments." In a brief reply the Spaniard stated that he had come with a very large force, comprising 1,400 men, besides the crews of his vessels, and an ample supply of ammunition and

1. Letter from Capt. Byron to the Earl of Egmont, 24th Feb. 1765.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Letter from the Earl of Egmont to the Duke of Grafton 20th July 1765.

5. Secret instructions to Captain Macbride 29th September 1765.

artillery, and his orders were to expel the British occupants. The latter then had no other course but to capitulate, the Spanish troops coming ashore on the 10th June 1770. The British settlers were embarked on board the *Favourite* and sailed on the 14th June, reaching England on the 24th September.

The Spanish action brought the two countries on the verge of war but fortunately the negotiations with Spain brought a peaceful settlement to the issue and in February 1771 Port Egmont was restored to Britain. Possession was resumed on the 16th September of that year and until April 1774 the settlement underwent considerable development. In May 1774, however, the British closed their establishment at Port Egmont as it was considered to be "neither more nor less than a small part of an uneconomical naval regulation."¹ Before he set sail in the *Endeavour* on the 21st May 1774, Lieutenant Clayton, commander at Port Egmont, fixed the following inscription engraved in lead to the door of the block-house:

"BE IT KNOWN TO ALL NATIONS That Falkland Islands with this Fort, the Stonehouse, Wharfs and Harbours, Bays and Creeks thereunto belonging are of the Sole Right and Property of His Most Sacred Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. In witness whereof this plate is set up, and His Britannic Majesty's colours left flying as a mark of possession.

by S. W. Clayton
Commanding Officer at Falkland Islands
A.D. 1774"

For the rest of the century and the early part of the nineteenth Spain maintained her settlement at Soledad. During this time Port Egmont remained deserted except for occasional visits by sealing and whaling vessels from England and North America.

In June 1806 the Spanish Governor Martinez abandoned Soledad on hearing that Buenos Aires was in the hands of the English General, Beresford. At this point Spanish jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands ended. On the 9th July 1816, by the Declaration of Independence, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata came into being. The United Provinces claimed to succeed Spain in sovereignty over the Falklands but for the next ten years the new state was too preoccupied to pay attention to distant lands.

The United Provinces finally took possession at Soledad on the 9th November 1820 when Colonel Jewitt of the United Provinces Marine arrived there. The newly created Argentine Republic showed

1. Letter from Rochford to the Duke of Grafton 11th February 1774.

interest in the Falkland Islands in 1826 when Louis Vernet revived the settlement at Soledad. Vernet, of French birth, a merchant of Hamburg, developed business interest in the Falklands over the next few years dealing mainly in salted fish, cattle and skins. In June 1828 Vernet was made governor by the Buenos Aires authorities.

Following Vernet's seizure, in August 1831, of three United States schooners, he was recalled to Buenos Aires and never returned to the Falklands. The American warship *Lexington*, commanded by Captain Duncan, sought reprisals for the seizure of the United States vessels and destroyed the small fort at Soledad before retaking the seized ships.

In 1832 the British Government reasserted its sovereignty by sending out His Majesty's Ship *Clio* under the command of Captain Onslow. On reaching Soledad (Port Louis), Onslow found a detachment of 50 Argentine soldiers and their schooner *Sarandi* commanded by Don Jose Maria Pinedo. Pinedo was duly informed of Captain Onslow's mission—"I have received directions to exercise the rights of sovereignty over these islands".¹ and given orders to quit. The British flag was raised immediately and on the 5th January 1833, the Argentine force sailed for Buenos Aires. Captain Onslow himself sailed within the next two days and left the settlement in the charge of Mathew Brisbane, Vernet's agent, and William Dickson, Vernet's storekeeper. Thus the Colony was established in January 1833.

Apart from a handful of settlers, the remainder of the inhabitants of Port Louis consisted of sealers and whalers of various nationalities, Indian convicts left by Vernet and gauchos. It was against this background that on the 26th August 1833, without warning and for no tangible reason, Mathew Brisbane and William Dickson were murdered in the most brutal fashion. Brisbane lies buried in the cemetery at Port Louis where his grave is cared for and honoured.

The murderers, three gauchos and six Indians, made off into the camp and remained at large until Lieutenant Henry Smith, R.N., captured them in early March 1834. Lieutenant Smith was in charge of the establishment at Port Louis and was succeeded as such by other naval officers until a civil administration was formed under Lieutenant R. C. Moody, R.E., in 1841.

Governor Moody laid out a township at Port Louis which he named Anson but in 1843 he removed to Stanley, the present capital with an excellent harbour leading off Port William.

In a despatch of the 14th April 1842, he wrote "The geographical position of the islands is so convenient, the numerous harbours in them so excellent, especially the most leeward one, Port William,

1. Letter from Captain Onslow to Pinedo 3rd January 1833.

that the advantages they could be made to afford to shipping in these seas has never failed to strike all persons who have given their attention to the subject, commencing with Lord Anson, the first person that appears to have drawn the public attention to the great value of this portion of the British Dominions.

“The fear of the difficulty of making these islands, arising from long-established prejudices and want of good charts, is now fast dying away. The admirable nautical chart commenced by Captain Fitzroy, and continued by Lieutenants Sullivan and Roberts, R.N., now affords the means of acquaintance with these islands not surpassed by that of any ports or harbours in the world.

“One objection that masters of vessels make to call in, is the delay in beating up Berkeley Sound to the present seat of Government, the prevailing winds being westerly, and generally strong. The same objection does not apply to Port William, which is easier of access and egress at all times, and a few tacks would bring any vessel to a secure and convenient anchorage”.

At the beginning life was difficult but further settlers and fresh capital were gradually attracted by the possibilities of the new Colony and in 1846 that part of the East Falkland Islands lying south of the isthmus at Darwin was conceded by sale to Samuel Lafone of Montevideo. Lafone, however, did not long continue to farm the property on his own account and in 1851 transferred it to the Falkland Islands Company, which was incorporated by charter in that same year. Since that time the Falkland Islands Company has acquired extensive tracts of land throughout the Colony and carries on business as shipping agents and general merchants in Stanley.

The first Legislative Council for the Colony was set up during Governor Moody's term of office. It consisted of four members, one of whom was an unofficial, who was the Colonial Chaplain and Governor Moody's brother. Although the Legislature retained an official majority for many years, unofficials, most of whom were farmers, played an important part in its deliberations.

In 1849 the small garrison, composed of Sappers, which had been maintained in the Colony was replaced by a garrison of Royal Marines, 25 in number and all married. In 1855 the South American Missionary Society founded a training settlement for Indians from Tierra del Fuego on Keppel Island. The missionary settlement existed until 1898 when the last of the converts were repatriated to Tierra del Fuego. Bishop Stirling, who was consecrated the first Bishop of the Falkland Islands in 1869, came out to Keppel Island as Superintendent of the settlement in 1862.

In February 1871, the Duke of Edinburgh visited the islands and in January 1881, Prince George (later King George V) entered Port

William, together with his brother Prince Albert Victor, on board H.M.S. *Bacchante*, but was prevented from landing by the receipt of sudden orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

The early industry of the Colony was exploitation, mainly for their hides, of the wild cattle running freely over the East Falkland Island. These wild cattle were descended from the cattle introduced by de Bougainville; they were considered the property of the Crown and their slaughter was subject to licences issued by the Governor.

Sheep-farming was first attempted by the brothers Whittington on the East Falkland where by the year 1860 a considerable number of sheep was being run. During the succeeding decade a start was also made on the West Falkland. Between the years 1870 and 1880 a definite change-over from cattle to sheep took place and subsequently most of the wild cattle were killed off. They are not however extinct and a few still exist.

A period of steady prosperity followed and in 1885 the Colony became self-supporting. Wireless communication with the outside world was opened in 1912. On 8th December 1914 the Falkland Islands were the scene of Sturdee's brilliant naval victory over Graf von Spee. The 8th December has been adopted as a national day and is celebrated yearly by religious services and a public holiday. The battle is commemorated by a handsome memorial overlooking Port Stanley.

When war was declared in 1939 the Falkland Islands Defence Force was mobilised for the defence of the Colony which once again proved its value as a naval base. After the battle of the River Plate the British cruisers returned to Stanley to land the wounded who were cared for in the local hospital for several weeks. As German raiders disappeared from the seas the naval activity diminished greatly. The area to the south of the River Plate was devoid of shipping and perhaps too remote for submarine warfare. In 1942 following the outbreak of war with Japan, a garrison of British troops arrived in Stanley amounting in all to some 2,000 officers and men. The presence of such a large contingent severely strained the facilities of the town but despite all inconveniences, including the evacuation of school children, characteristic Falkland Islands hospitality was displayed. By 1945 the garrison had been withdrawn. During the war the Colony and dependencies made gifts of over £70,000 to the United Kingdom as a war contribution, including some £20,000 for war charities. Ten Spitfire aircraft were purchased with money voted by the Legislative Council in 1940 and these aircraft flew into action bearing the name "Falkland Islands". Despite limited manpower, over 150 of the Colony's young men and women served in the armed forces, merchant navy, nursing services and the land army in the

United Kingdom. After the war some of them elected to stay there.

In 1944 the Stanley Town Hall was accidentally burned to the ground. Its fine public hall played a very important part in social life, so that the loss of it was a blow to the whole community. The building also contained the public library, the museum and certain Government offices.

After the war considerable development took place. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital was extended by the opening of the Churchill wing, the Secretariat was enlarged and a new Town Hall was built. A large freezing plant for Falkland Islands mutton was constructed at Ajax Bay but unfortunately the high cost of administration and export made Falkland Islands mutton too expensive for overseas markets and the freezer was eventually closed down. An internal air service was opened with a single land aircraft. Experience soon showed that sea-planes were of more value and since 1953 Beaver floatplanes have given remarkable service in and around the islands.

The Falkland Islands Company Limited built a new steamship, the R.M.S. *Darwin*, which together with chartered ships has kept the Colony supplied with all its needs.

In January 1957, after an interval of some 70 years, the Falkland Islands were again visited by a member of the Royal Family, when His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh spent three days in the Colony.

Life in the islands, though hampered by the lack of an external air service and the absence of a major port on the South American coast nearer than one thousand miles away, remains attractive to many people. The sheep farming industry, which throughout the years has provided the basis for the economy, has seen many changes: a greater use of machinery, an extended programme of fencing and seeding and better management of sheep and pastures.

Chapter 3: Administration

At the head of the government is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is advised by the Executive Council.

By Order in Council dated 2nd September 1964, the constitutions of both the Executive and Legislative Councils were altered to allow for a clear unofficial majority.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor; the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, both *ex officio*; two Unofficial Members, (known as Appointed Members) and two Elected Mem-

bers, elected by the Elected and Nominated Independent Members of Legislative Council from among the Elected Members of that Council.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as president, the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, two Elected Members representing the Stanley constituency, two Elected Members representing the East and West Falkland constituencies respectively, and two Nominated Independent Members.

Local Government in the territory is confined to Stanley where there is a Town Council consisting of six elected members and three members nominated by the Governor. Members of the Town Council elect one of their number annually as chairman. Town Council elections are held biennially.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in general use.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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APPENDIX

Governor and Commander-in-Chief
Sir Cosmo Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Executive Council (as at 1st January 1970)

The Governor
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary (The Hon. J. A. Jones, O.B.E.)
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer (The Hon. L. C. Gleadell, O.B.E., J.P.)
The Hon. A. G. Barton, C.B.E., J.P. (Appointed Member)
Major the Hon. R. V. Goss, E.D. (Elected Member)
The Hon. S. Miller, J.P. (Appointed Member)
The Hon. R. M. Pitaluga (Elected Member)

Legislative Council (as at 1st January 1970)

The Governor
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary (The Hon. J. A. Jones, O.B.E.)
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer (The Hon. L. C. Gleadell, O.B.E., J.P.)
Major the Hon. R. V. Goss, E.D. (First Elected Member for Stanley)
The Hon. S. Miller, J.P. (Elected Member for West Falkland)
The Hon. Mrs. N. King (Second Elected Member for Stanley)
The Hon. R. M. Pitaluga (Elected Member for East Falkland)
The Hon. W. H. Clement, J.P. (Nominated Independent Member)
The Hon. R. W. Hills (Nominated Independent Member)

Clerk of Councils: Mr. H. L. Bound, M.B.E., J.P.

The Dependencies

PART I

General Review of 1968 and 1969

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies comprise South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands and the Shag and Clerke Rocks. Of these only South Georgia is permanently inhabited.

For over 60 years the whaling industry gave South Georgia considerable economic importance but the gradual decline in the whale population of the Southern Ocean inevitably brought about the closing, one by one, of the South Georgia whale processing factories, the last of which ceased to operate at the end of 1965. Consequently, the functions of the small administrative post at King Edward Point were conducted at a dwindling level of activity, each year witnessing a further pruning of expenditure. From 1966 onwards the establishment in South Georgia of a base of the British Antarctic Survey was the stated aim of policy and in November 1969 the planned hand-over took place. Much careful thought had been devoted to ensuring a smooth transition and both the outgoing and incoming parties expressed themselves well satisfied with the detailed arrangements made.

Speaking in Legislative Council the Governor had earlier paid tribute to the high standard maintained by the Administrative Officer, Mr Coleman, and his staff at King Edward Point during the years following the closure of the whaling stations. It had not been an easy task to sustain morale in such circumstances of comparative inactivity. The Governor believed that the change of management would bring a new and scientific purpose to the British presence in South Georgia while at the same time in no way affecting the constitutional position of South Georgia as a dependency of the Falkland Islands.

The last two years of the administrative staff at King Edward Point had been enlivened by the presence of two parties of visitors. The team of five scientists from the Department of Botany, University of Birmingham, led by Dr S. W. Greene, who had arrived in the island in November, 1967, worked there until April 1968 on a

programme of botanical research, part of a bipolar project with the primary object of providing a quantitative basis from which to compare the botanical richness of Arctic and Antarctic lands. This work, jointly sponsored by the Royal Society and the British Antarctic Survey, was part of the International Biological Programme surveying the rate of plant production and the amount of natural food reserves throughout the world. The task was continued during the southern summer of 1968-69 by visiting scientists of the British Antarctic Survey.

Between December 1967 and October 1969 the presence at King Edward Point of members of the British BC-4 Geodetic Satellite Survey Section was a stimulating addition to the community and the comparatively frequent voyages of the United States Army support ship F.S. 216 to and from Stanley and Montevideo resulted in welcome opportunities for mail and fresh supplies.

In addition to these resident scientists, a small advance party of builders of the British Antarctic Survey spent several months at King Edward Point in the early part of 1969 and monotony was also relieved by occasional calls from Russian fishing vessels.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE only inhabitants were those resident at King Edward Point and the neighbouring whaling station at Grytviken.

There were no births, marriages or deaths.

31st December 1968	total population 20	{ Government staff 11 Geodetic survey part 8 Whaling 1
31st December 1969	total population 12	{ British Antarctic Survey 10 Whaling 2

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

THE Colonial Government and, subsequently, the British Antarctic Survey employed staff at current salary rates. The Albion Star Company employed two caretakers.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Revenue for 1967–68 amounted to £48,301 of which £40,000 was received from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as a grant in aid.

Expenditure during 1967–68 was £49,221.

Revenue for 1968–69 amounted to £49,739 of which £35,000 was grant in aid.

Expenditure during 1968–69 was £40,100.

The general revenue balance at 30th June 1969 was a surplus of £3,174.

Taxation was the same as in the Falkland Islands.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

LEGAL tender consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom coinage.

There are no banks, but facilities were provided by the Administration for deposits in the Government Savings Bank at Stanley and for remitting funds abroad.

The dependency will go over to decimalisation at the same time as the Falkland Islands.

Chapter 5: Commerce

ALL foodstuffs were imported with the exception of a small quantity of local reindeer meat.

There were no exports during 1968 and 1969.

The value of imports for the year 1968 and up to 13th November 1969 were:

IMPORTS		
	1968	1969
	£	£
Food	3,553	974
Beverages and tobacco	903	731
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	7	—
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,565	1,670
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	9	—
Chemicals	56	—
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	32	2
Machinery and transport equipment	623	59
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	143	51
	<hr/> £7,891	<hr/> £3,487

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

<i>Item</i>	1968		<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
	<i>Value</i> £	<i>Quantity</i>	
Provisions	3,553	16 tons	United Kingdom £2,785 Uruguay £768
Petroleum Products	2,459	180 tons	Trinidad
Alcoholic Beverages	724	199 galls	United Kingdom
Electric Machinery	588		United Kingdom
Tobacco	110	71 lbs.	United Kingdom
1969			
Petroleum Products	1,670	116 tons	Trinidad
Provisions	974	26 tons	Chile £437 United Kingdom £342 Uruguay £195
Alcoholic Beverages	617	450 galls.	United Kingdom

PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

	1968	1969
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,570	1,185
Trinidad	2,459	1,670

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

	1968	1969
	%	%
United Kingdom	57.91	33.98
Trinidad	31.16	47.89
Foreign Countries	10.93	18.13

Chapter 6: Production

WITH the cessation of whaling and sealing there has been no production since 1965.

The following table shows production figures for the last three years in which shore factories operated. Seal oil has been included under the heading "Oil (Barrels)."

	<i>No. of companies operating</i>	<i>No. of whales</i>	<i>Oil (barrels)</i>	<i>Meat and bone meal (tons)</i>	<i>Frozen whale meat (tons)</i>	<i>Meat extract (tons)</i>
1963-64	2	1,024	40,334	2,135	3,994	32
1964-65	2	1,150	46,175	3,627	3,786	159
1965	1	222	9,964	920	2,658	51

Chapter 7: Social Services

HEALTH

South Georgia was free of all diseases during 1968 and 1969 and there was no outbreak of infection. The climate is healthy with pure air and water.

A Government doctor was stationed in the island until November 1969.

HOUSING

Excellent quarters are provided at King Edward Point and the whaling stations have extensive accommodation.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

During the summer there is ample opportunity for walking and climbing. Walks are somewhat restricted by the mountainous and broken nature of the country but can prove most rewarding for those interested in ornithology or photography. In winter time there is every inducement to become proficient at ski-ing as this is the only means of getting from place to place in the deep winter snow.

Recreational facilities, including a cinema projector, table tennis and billiard table, are provided in Shackleton House. There is also a hard tennis court.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted for the Dependencies during the period under review included the following measures:

1968

Appropriation (Dependencies) (1968–1969) Ordinance, 1968, providing for the service between 1st July 1968 and 30th June 1969.

Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, 1968, applying the following laws to the dependencies:

The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Pension (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The British Nationality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (Change of Designation) Ordinance, 1968.

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

1969

Appropriation (Dependencies) (1969-70) Ordinance, 1970, providing for the service between 1st July 1969 and 30th June 1970.

Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, 1969, applying the following laws to the dependencies:

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

The Pension (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

The Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

Application of Colony Laws (No. 2) Ordinance, 1969, applying the following law to the dependencies:

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1964.

Chapter 9: Justice

UNTIL November 1969, when the Base Commander assumed this function, the Administrative Officer at South Georgia was also a magistrate, sitting at King Edward Point in the first instance. The Supreme Court and the Magistrate's Court in Stanley are common to the dependencies.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

THERE are no public utilities. The whaling stations when operational were heated by steam from the main boilers. At other times heating is by electricity which is generated on the stations.

Most of the buildings at King Edward Point are centrally heated by individual oil fired boilers, the oil supply being piped to a gravity tank in each building from the main storage tank.

The capacity of the King Edward Point electric power station is 277 kW generating at 230/400 volts 50 cycles.

Chapter 11: Communications and Transport

THERE is no regular sea communication with South Georgia.

During the summer season mails and transport are provided by the British Antarctic Survey ships which call at South Georgia during their annual supply and relief tours of the British Antarctic Territory. Normally they make about four calls between November and April.

There is one port of entry, Grytviken.

The following ships entered at South Georgia in 1968 and 1969:

		1968		1969	
		Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British .	.	5	2,938	3	1,517
Foreign	.	12	17,107	15	24,686

The tonnage represents the total net register.

A post office is maintained at King Edward Point. Stamp sales are augmented by philatelists' requests for franked covers. These form a substantial part of outgoing mails.

Regular schedules are worked by the Wireless Station at King Edward Point, the traffic passing through Stanley.

Chapter 12: Meteorological Services

METEOROLOGICAL services for the dependency of South Georgia were administered and financed by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Government until mid-November 1969 after which the administration and continuation of the meteorological observing station at Grytviken, South Georgia, was taken over and financed by the British Antarctic Meteorological Service.

There were no other meteorological stations within the dependencies during the period of this review.

For details of the British Antarctic Meteorological Service see the British Antarctic Territory biennial report 1968–69 published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies were defined by Letters Patent of the 21st July 1908 and the 28th March 1917. They constituted that sector of the Antarctic Continent lying between the meridians 20° and 80° West longitude, together with certain islands adjacent to the Antarctic mainland within this sector, and also the island of South Georgia and the South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetlands group. By an Order-in-Council which came into force on the 3rd March 1962, that part of the dependencies which lies south of 60° South latitude was constituted a separate territory under a High Commissioner, with the name of British Antarctic Territory. The Falkland Islands Dependencies now comprise South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, Shag Rocks and Clerke Rocks.

CLIMATE

THE mean temperature of South Georgia varies between 42°F. in February and 28°F. in August, and about 60 inches of precipitation are recorded annually, much of which falls as snow.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

IN South Georgia the climate is sufficiently temperate to support the growth of twenty species of hardy grass and other flowering plants. Reindeer have been introduced and thrive, having increased from 11 in 1909 to about 2,000 today. There are no other terrestrial mammals.

Most other forms of life are restricted to the open ocean and to the coastal waters. The sea itself is teeming with life from the smallest unicellular organisms at one end of the food chain to the largest mammals at the other. All forms either spend their whole existence in the sea or only come ashore to breed and moult, as do the birds and seals. The fauna of these seas is, on the whole, few in species but very rich in numbers.

Only the seals and whales have any economic value. The seals were first exploited in South Georgia a few years after the visit of Captain

Cook in 1775. The principal species were the southern fur seal which is only now beginning to return to some of the islands where it was most plentiful. The large oil-bearing elephant seal was exploited during the first half of the nineteenth century but recovered more quickly than the fur seal and has been taken under licence in South Georgia for more than 50 years. The other species of Antarctic seal are too solitary in their behaviour to warrant economic exploitation.

Five species of whale are common in these waters, but only two, the fin whale and the sei whale, can now be regarded as having great economic importance.

In recent years there has been growing concern about the future of the whaling industry. The rate of killing has exceeded the reproduction and growth rates of these mammals for many years so that the stock is now depleted and individual specimens tend to be smaller than formerly.

Chapter 2: History

SOUTH Georgia was sighted at least twice between 1675 and 1756, but the first landing was that of Captain James Cook in 1775. The South Sandwich Islands were also discovered by him during the same voyage. Thereafter, South Georgia was much visited by sealers of many nationalities, who reaped a rich harvest from the immense number of fur seals and elephant seals which frequented these shores. By 1815, the slaughter of seals had reached such proportions that sealers were beginning to look elsewhere for them.

Whaling began in the twentieth century and grew into a highly specialised industry. The principal development took place in 1903, when C. A. Larsen founded the first modern whaling company based upon a shore factory in South Georgia. The industry immediately prospered and continued to expand quickly up to and during the first World War. From the beginning, South Georgia was the most important centre of the industry and shore factories were operated at Grytviken, Leith Harbour, Stromness, Husvik, Godthul and Prince Olaf Harbour. During the last 30 years increasing use has been made of pelagic factory ships which can operate in open ocean throughout the whaling season.

During the early years of the second World War Norwegian whaling fleets operated in the Antarctic, although in January, 1941

a substantial part of the pelagic fleet was captured by the German armed surface raider *Pinguin*. At South Georgia one shore station managed to operate throughout the entire war.

After the second World War three shore stations were worked at South Georgia but between 1960 and 1963 all ceased operations. After the 1962/63 season Japanese companies re-established whaling operations in South Georgia. A consortium of three Japanese companies operating under the name International Fishery Company operated from Grytviken for the years 1963 and 1964; they did not return after the 1964 season. At Leith Harbour the Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., operated during 1963–64 and up to December 1965 when they also closed down.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Dependencies are subject to the authority of the Governor and his Executive Council, the former being empowered under the Letters Patent of 1948 to legislate for the Dependencies.

An Administrative Officer and an official staff were maintained at King Edward Point in South Georgia until November 1969 when the Base Commander of the British Antarctic Survey base became magistrate for the area.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL and metric weights and measures are in general use.

Chapter 5: Reading List

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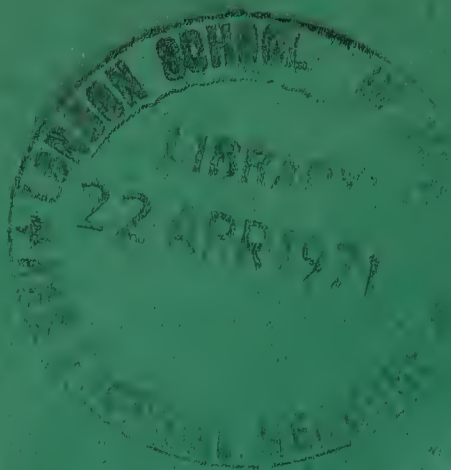
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